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सं. 1] नई दिल्ली, दिसम्बर 26, 2004—जनवरी 1, 2005, शनिवार/पौष 5—पौष 11, 1926
No. 1] NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 26, 2004—JANUARY 1, 2005, SATURDAY/PAUSA, 5—PAUSA 11, 1926

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 2004

(आय कर)

का.आ. 1.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23 ग) के उपखंड (v) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा "द चर्च आफ साउथ इंडिया ट्रस्ट एसोसिएशन, चेन्नई" को वर्ष 2004-2005 से 2006-2007 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात् :—

- (i) कर निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनका संवयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;

- (ii) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उप-धारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेषर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;

- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसे आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;

- (iv) कर निर्धारिती आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आय कर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगा;

- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 290/2004/फा. सं. 197/118/2004-
आयकर नि.-I]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 6th December, 2004

(INCOME TAX)

S. O. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-clause (v) of clause (23 C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “The Church of South India Trust Association, Chennai” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years 2004-2005 to 2006-2007 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above other wise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in Sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of account are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 290/2004/F. No. 197/118/2004-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 2.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 (23 छ) के प्रयोजनार्थ (i) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 2004-05 से कर निर्धारण वर्ष 2014-15 तक (दिनांक 08-11-2013 तक) अर्थात् उक्त करार के उल्लंघन की दशा में सहायक महानिदेशक (एल आर-I),

दूर संचार विभाग के माध्यम से कार्यरत भारत के राष्ट्रपति तथा मैसर्स सुखकर्ता फिन्ट्रेड (प्रा०) लि० के बीच 9 दिसम्बर, 1988 के लाइसेंस करार सं. 820-43/98-एल आर में उल्लिखित 15 वर्ष की अवधि के अंत तक अथवा पहले तथा (ii) अवसंरचनात्मक प्रदात्री श्रेणी-I के मामले में कर निर्धारण वर्ष 2004-2005 से प्रभावी नीचे पैरा (3) में सूचीबद्ध उद्यम के अनुमोदन को नवीकृत किया गया है।

2. यह अनुमोदन इस शर्त के अधीन है कि :—

- (i) उद्यम/उपक्रम आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 (23 छ) के उपबंधों के अनुरूप होगा और उनका अनुपालन करेगा;
- (ii) केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि उद्यम/उपक्रम :—
 - (क) आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2ड के स्पष्टीकरण (ख) में यथा परिभाषित पात्र कारोबार सुविधा को जारी रखना बंद कर देता है; अथवा
 - (ख) खाता बहियों का रख-रखाव नहीं करता है तथा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2ड के उपनियम (6) द्वारा यथा उपेक्षित किसी लेखाकार द्वारा ऐसे खातों की लेखा परीक्षा नहीं कराता है; अथवा
 - (ग) आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2ड के उपनियम (6) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करता है।

3. अनुमोदित उद्यम/उपक्रम हैं :—

मैसर्स रिलायन्स कम्युनिकेशन्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लि०, बृन्दावन द्वितीय तल, श्री राम मिल्स प्रेमिसीज, गणपतराव कदम मार्ग, वोरली, मुम्बई-400013 (पूर्व नामित मैसर्स रिलायन्स इन्फोकोम लिमिटेड) उनकी परियोजना के लिए।

- (i) दूर संचार विभाग के सहायक महानिदेशक के माध्यम से कार्यरत भारत के राष्ट्रपति और मैसर्स सुखकर्ता फिन्ट्रेड (प्रा०) लि० के मध्य 9-11-98 के लाइसेंस करार सं. 820-43/98-एल आर के अन्तर्गत भारत में इन्टरनेट सेवा उपलब्ध कराने वाले उद्यम।
- (ii) दूर संचार विभाग (मूल सेवा समूह) द्वारा जारी दिनांक 12-02-2001 के प्रमाण सं. 30/2001 के तहत अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने वाली श्रेणी-I (फा. सं. 205/77/2000-आयकर नि-II)(खण्ड-I)।

[अधिसूचना सं. 295/2004/फा. सं. 205/77/2000-

आयकर नि.-II(खण्ड-I)]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th December, 2004

S. O. 2.—It is notified for general information that the approval to the enterprise, listed at para (3) below has been renewed by the Central Government for the purpose of Section 10 (23G) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with rule 2E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (i) with effect from the

Asstt. Year 2004-2005 to the Asstt. Year 2014-15 (upto 08-11-2013) i.e. upto the end of period of 15 years mentioned in licence agreement No. 820-43/98-LR dated 9th November, 1998 between President of India acting through Assistant Director General (LR-I), Department of Telecommunications and M/s Sukhkarta Fintrade (P) Ltd. or earlier, in the event of violation of the agreement aforesaid and (ii) with effect from the Assessment Year 2004-2005 in the case of infrastructure Provider Category-I.

2. The approval is subject to the conditions that—

- (i) the enterprise/undertaking will conform to and comply with the provisions of Section 10 (23G) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with rule 2E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962;
- (ii) the Central Government shall withdraw this approval if the enterprise/undertaking :—
 - (a) ceases to carry on the eligible business as defined in Explanation (b) to Rule 2E of I.T. Rules, 1962; or
 - (b) fails to maintain books of account and get such accounts audited by an accountant as required by Sub-rule (6) of rule 2E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962; or
 - (c) fails to furnish the audit report as required by Sub-rule (6) of rule 2E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

3. The enterprise/undertaking approved is—

M/s Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited 'Brindavan', 2nd Floor, Shree Ram Mills Premises, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Worli, Mumbai-400013 (Formerly M/s Reliance Infocom Limited) for their projects of :

- (i) providing Internet Service in India under the Licence agreement No. 820-43/98-LR dated 9-11-98 between the President of India, acting through Assistant Director General (LR-I), Department of Telecommunications and M/s Sukhkarta Fintrade (P) Ltd. and
- (ii) Infrastructure Provider Category I vide certificate No. 30/2001 dated 12-02-2001 issued by the Department of Telecommunication (Basic Services group). (F. No. 205/77/2000-ITA-II) (Vol. I)

[Notification No. 295/2004/F. No. 205/77/2000/ITA. II (Vol. I)]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

(आयकर)

का.आ. 3.— सामान्य जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधोलिखित संगठन को उसके नाम के सामने उल्लिखित अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (I) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ "संस्था" श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है—

(i) अधिसूचित संस्था अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए अलग लेखा-बहियों का रख-रखाव करेगा;

(ii) अधिसूचित संस्था प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान गतिविधियों को वार्षिक विवरणी प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 मई को अथवा उससे पहले सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग 'टेक्नोलॉजी भवन' न्यू महरौली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रस्तुत करेगा;

(iii) अधिसूचित संस्था केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से नामोद्दिष्ट निर्धारण अधिकारी को आयकर की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने के अतिरिक्त अपने लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों की एक प्रति तथा अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों, जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (I) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई थी, के संबंध में आय एवं व्यय खाते की लेखा परीक्षा की भी एक प्रति संगठन पर अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले (क) आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट) 10, मिडिलटन रो, पांचवा तल, कलकत्ता-700071 (ख) सचिव, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर को अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत करेगा।

क्रम सं.	अनुमोदित संगठन का नाम	अवधि जिसके लिए अधिसूचना प्रभावी है
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1.	मैसर्स नेशनल ब्रेन रिसर्च सैन्टर, आई.सी.जी.ई.बी. कैम्पस, अरुणा आसफ अली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली	08-03-2000 से 31-3-2002
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टिप्पणी : (i) उपर्युक्त शर्त (i) "संच" के रूप में श्रेणीबद्ध संगठन पर लागू नहीं होगी।

(ii) अधिसूचित संस्था को सलाह दी जाती है कि वह अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए तीन प्रतियों में और पहले ही अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन करें। अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र की तीन प्रतियां सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 298/2004/फा. सं. 203/111/2003-आयकर नि.-II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

(INCOME TAX)

S. O. 3.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organisation mentioned below has been approved by the Central Government for the period mentioned below, for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the

Income-tax Rules, 1962 under the category "Institution" subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The notified Institution shall maintain separate books of account for its research activities;
- (ii) The notified Institution shall furnish the Annual Return of its scientific research activities to the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, 'Technology Bhawan', New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016 for every financial year on or before 31st May of each year;
- (iii) The notified Institution shall submit, on behalf of the Central Government, to (a) the Director General of Income-tax (Exemptions), 10 Middleton Row, 5th Floor, Calcutta-700071 (b) the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, and (c) the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction over the organisation, on or before the 31st October each year, a copy of its audited Annual Accounts and also a copy of audited income & Expenditure Account in respect of its research activities for which exemption was granted under Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of Income-tax Act, 1961 in addition to the return of income tax to the designated assessing officer.

S. No.	Name of the organisation approved	Period for which notification is effective
I.	M/s National Brain Research Centre ICGEB Campus Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi	8-03-2000 to 31-03-2002

Notes : (i) Condition (i) above will not apply to the organization categorized as "Association".

- (ii) The notified Institution is advised to apply in triplicates as well in advance for further renewal of the approval, to the Central Government through the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction. Three copies of the application for renewal of approval should also be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Notification No. 298/2004/F. No. 203/111/2003/TTA. II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

(आयकर)

का.आ. 4.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्द्वारा "नेशनल राइफल एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया,

नई दिल्ली" को वर्ष 2000-2001 से 2002-2003 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्—

- (i) कर निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (ii) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसे आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (iv) कर निर्धारिती आय र अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगा;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 297/2004/फा. सं. 196/9/2004-आयकर नि.-I]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

(INCOME-TAX)

S. O. 4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the clause (23) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the "National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi" for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years 2000-2001 to 2002-2003 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above other wise than in any one or more of the forms or modes

specified in Sub-section (5) of Section 11;

- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of account are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 297/2004/F. No. 196/9/2004-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

(आयकर)

का.आ. 5.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा “बैडमिंटन डेवलपमेंट ट्रस्ट जमशेदपुर” को वर्ष 1998-99 से 2000-2001 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अनुमोदित करती है, अर्थात्—

- (i) कर निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (ii) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (iv) कर निर्धारिती आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आय कर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगा;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिसम्पतियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 296/2004/फा. सं. 196/7/2003-आयकर नि.-I]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

(Income-tax)

S. O. 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (23) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “BADMINTON DEVELOPMENT TRUST, JAMSHEDPUR” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years 1998-99 to 2000-2001 subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above other wise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in Sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of account are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 296/2004/F. No. 196/7/2003-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2004

(आयकर)

का.आ. 6.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23) के उपखंड (v) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा “दिल्ली कैथोलिक आर्कडायोसीज, नई दिल्ली” को वर्ष 2004-2005 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्—

- (i) कर निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (ii) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक

कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;

- (iv) कर निर्धारिती आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आय कर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगा;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिसम्पतियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 299/2004/फा. सं. 197/56/2004-
आयकर नि.-I]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2004

(Income tax)

S. O. 6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-clause (v) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the "DELHI CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE, NEW DELHI" for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment year 2004-2005 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above other wise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in Sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of account are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 299/2004/F. No. 197/56/2004-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 7.—अतः संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, ने उक्त उप-धारा के अधीन आदेश फाइल सं० 673/20/2004-सी.यू.एस. III, दिनांक 19-11-2004 को जारी किया और यह निर्देश

दिया कि श्री बी. के. गोयल @मुन्ना, सुपुत्र श्री बाबूराम गोयल, निवासी-6बी/35, रंग रसायन अपार्टमेंट्स, सेक्टर-13, रोहिणी, नई दिल्ली को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, तिहाड़, नई दिल्ली में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उन्हें भविष्य में चीजों की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके।

2. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपा रखा है जिससे यह आदेश निष्पादित नहीं किया जा सकता।

3. अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति को यह निर्देश देती है कि वह शासकीय राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशित होने के 7 दिनों के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, दिल्ली के सम्मुख उपस्थित हो।

[फा सं. 673/20/2004-सी.यू.एस.-VIII]

एन. एम. कृष्णन, उप-सचिव (कोफेपोसा)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S. O. 7.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued Order F.No. 673/20/2004-Cus. VIII dated 19-11-2004 under the said sub-section directing that Shri B.K. Goyal @Munna S/o Shri Baburam Goyal, R/o 6B/35, Rang Rasayan Apartment, Sector-13, Rohini, New Delhi be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods in future.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Delhi within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/20/2004-Cus-VIII]

N. M. KRISHNAN, Dy. Secy. (COFEPOSA)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 8.—अतः संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, ने उक्त उप-धारा के अधीन आदेश फाइल सं० 673/19/2004-सी.यू.एस. VIII दिनांक 17-11-2004 को जारी किया और यह निर्देश दिया कि श्री सुभाष बंसल, सुपुत्र श्री एम. एल. बंसल, निवासी-2/28, अशोक विहार, फेस-II, दिल्ली को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, तिहाड़, नई दिल्ली में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उन्हें भविष्य में चीजों की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके।

2. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपा रहा है जिससे यह आदेश निष्पादित नहीं किया जा सकता।

3. अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति को यह निर्देश देती है कि वह शासकीय राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशित होने के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, दिल्ली के सम्मुख उपस्थित हो।

[फा सं. 673/19/2004-सी.यू.एस.-VIII]

एन. एम. कृष्णन, उप-सचिव (कोफेपोसा)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S. O. 8.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued Order F.No. 673/19/2004-Cus. VIII dated 17-11-2004 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Subhash Bansal S/o Shri M.L. Bansal, R/o 2/28, Ashok Vihar, Phase-II, Delhi be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods in future.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Delhi within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/19/2004-Cus. VIII]

N. M. KRISHNAN, Dy. Secy. (COFEPOSA)

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—एम जे पी रूहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली (उ.प्र.) की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का.आ. 9.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 8-1-2004 की अधिसूचना सं. वी 13013/35/2001-पी एम एस के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियाँ की जाएंगी:—

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 59 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 60 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 60 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 61 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[सं. वी 13013/35/2001-पी एम एस]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Department of Health) CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Sub:—Recognition of dental qualification of MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, UP

S. O. 9.—In para 2 of the notification No. C. 13013/35/2001-PMS dated 8-1-2004 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :—

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S.No. 59

Read : S. No. 60

Para 2 Col. 1 of Table

For S. No. 60

Read: S. No. 61

The other contents remain unchanged.

[No. V. 13013/35/2001-PMS]

A.K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय:—महाराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हेल्थ साइंसेज, नासिक की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का.आ. 10.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 21-1-2003 की अधिसूचना सं. वी 12018/1/2002-पी एम एस के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियाँ की जाएंगी:—

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 57 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 59 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 58 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 60 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[सं. वी 12018/1/2002-पी एम एस]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Sub:—Recognition of dental qualification of Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik

S. O. 10.—In para 2 of the notification No. V. 12018/1/2002-PMS dated 21-1-2003 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :—

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S.No. 57

Read : S. No. 59

Para 2 Col. 1 of Table

For S. No. 58

Read: S. No. 60

The other contents remain unchanged.

[No. V. 12018/1/2002-PMS]

A.K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़ (उ.प्र.) की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 11.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 23-12-2002 की अधिसूचना सं. वी. 12017/23/2002-पी एम एस के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियां की जाएंगी :

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 56 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 58 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 57 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 59 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. वी. 12017/23/2002-पी एम एस]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 11.—In para 2 of the notification No. V. 12017/23/2002-PMS dated 23-12-2002 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 56

Read : S. No. 58

Read 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 57

Read : S. No. 59

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V. 12017/23/2002-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—बी.आर. अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 12.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 20-6-2002 की अधिसूचना सं. वी. 12017/22/96-पी एम एस (भाग-II) तथा दिनांक 14-2-2003 की अधिसूचना सं. वी. 12017/21/95-पी एम एस (खण्ड-I) के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियां की जाएंगी :

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रमशः क्रम सं. 55 और 56 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 57 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 56 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 58 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. वी. 12017/22/96-पी एम एस (भाग II)]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of B. R. Ambedkar University, Agra.

S. O. 12.—In para 2 of the notification No. V. 12017/22/96-PMS (Part-II) dated 20-6-2002 and V-12017/21/95-PMS (Vol.-II) dated 14-2-2003 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. Nos. 55 and 56 respectively

Read : S. No. 57

Read 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 56

Read : S. No. 58

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V. 12017/22/96-PMS(Pt-II)]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—नेशनल बोर्ड ऑफ इक्जामिनेशन की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 13.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 21-1-2002 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियां की जाएंगी :

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 54 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 56 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 55 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 57 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. वी. 12018/36/2001-पी एम एस]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of National Board of Examination

S.O. 13.—In para 2 of the notification No. V. 12018/36/2001-PMS dated 21-1-2002 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 54

Read : S. No. 56

Read 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 55

Read : S. No. 57

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V. 12018/36/2001-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—चौ. चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 14.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 8-10-2001 की अधिसूचना सं. बी. 12018/18/2001-पी एम एस के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियाँ की जाएंगी :

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 53 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 55 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 54 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 56 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. बी. 12018/18/2001-पी एम एस]

ए०के० सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut.

S.O. 14.—In para 2 of the notification No. V. 12018/18/2001-PMS dated 8-10-2001 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 53

Read : S. No. 55

Read 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 54

Read : S. No. 56

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V. 12018/18/2001-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—डॉ० आर० एम० एल० अवध विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 15.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 18-6-2001 की अधिसूचना सं. बी. 12017/3/2000-पी एम एस, और दिनांक 11-12-2002 की अधिसूचना सं. बी. 12018/3/2002-पी एम एस, के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियाँ की जाएंगी :

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 52 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 54 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 53 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 55 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. बी.-12018/3/2001-पी एम एस]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of Dr. R.M.L. Avadh University, Faizabad.

S.O. 15.—In para 2 of the notification No. V-12017/3/2001-PMS dated 18-6-2001 and V-12018/13/2002 dated 11-12-2002 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 52

Read : S. No. 54

Read 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 53

Read : S. No. 55

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V-12018/3/2001-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—भारतीय विद्यापीठ (डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय), पुणे की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 16.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 1-11-2000 की अधिसूचना सं. बी.-12017/18/2000-पी एम एस के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियाँ की जाएंगी :

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 50 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 53 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 51 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 53 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. बी.-12018/18/2000-पी एम एस]

ए०के० सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed University), Pune.

S.O. 16.—In para 2 of the notification No. V-12017/18/2000-PMS dated 1-11-2000 on the Subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 50

Read : S. No. 53

Read 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 51

Read : S. No. 54

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V-12018/18/2000-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—बाबा फरीद यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हेल्थ साइंसेज, फरीदकोट की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 17 .—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 25-8-2000 की अधिसूचना सं. बी.-12018/13/2000-पी एम एस, दिनांक 28-12-2001 की अधिसूचना सं. बी. 12018/31/2001, दिनांक 21-1-2002 की अधिसूचना संख्या बी.-12018/37/2001; दिनांक 18-2-2003 की अधिसूचना सं. 12018/1/2002-पी एमएस, दिनांक 16-9-2003 की अधिसूचना सं. बी.-12018/26/2002-पी एम एस और दिनांक 30-9-2004 की अधिसूचना सं. बी. 12017/18/95-पी एम एस के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियां की जाएगी:

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 50 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 52 : पढ़ें

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 51 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 53 : पढ़ें

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. बी.-12018/13/2000-पी एम एस]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of Baba Farid University, of Health Sciences, Faridkot.

S.O. 17.—In para 2 of the notification No. V-12018/13/2002-PMS dated 25-8-2002, V-12018/31/2001 dated 28-12-2001, V-12018/37/2001 dated 21-1-2002, V-12018/1/2002-PMS dated 18-2-2003, V-12018/26/2002-PMS dated 16-9-2003, and V-12017/18/95-PMS dated 30-9-2004 on the subject above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 50

Read : S. No. 52

Read 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 51

Read : S. No. 53

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V-12018/13/2000-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय, शिमला की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 18 .—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 10 अगस्त, 2000 की अधिसूचना सं. बी. 12017/47/93-पी एम एस, दिनांक 8-3-2001 की अधिसूचना सं. बी. 12017/12/94-पी एम एस, दिनांक 30-10-2003 की अधिसूचना संख्या बी. 12017/27-ए/97 पी एम एस और दिनांक 21-7-2004 की अधिसूचना सं. 12017/15/98-पी एम.एस. के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियां की जाएगी:

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 49 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 51 : पढ़ें

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 50 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 52 : पढ़ें

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. बी.-12017/47/93-पी एम एस]

ए० के० सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

S.O. 18.—In para 2 of the notification No. V-12017/47/93-PMS dated 10th August, 2000, No. V-12017/12/94-PMS dated 8-3-2001, No. V-12017/27-A/97-PMS dated 30-10-2003 and No. V-12017/15/98-PMS dated 21-7-2004 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 49

Read : S. No. 51

Read 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 50

Read : S. No. 52

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V-12017/47/93-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :— श्री रामचन्द्र मेडिकल कालेज एंड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय) चेन्नई की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 19.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 22 नवम्बर, 1999 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियाँ की जाएंगी:

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 48 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 50 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 49 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 51 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. वी-12018/6/99-पी एम एस]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of Shri Ramchandra Medical College & Research Institute (Deemed University) Chennai.

S.O. 19.—In para 2 of the notification of the even number dated 22nd November, 1999 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 48

Read : S. No. 50

Read 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 49

Read : S. No. 51

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V-12018/6/99-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—एन टी आर यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हेल्थ साइंसेज, विजयवाड़ा आन्ध्र प्रदेश की डेंटल अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 20.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 2 नवम्बर, 1999 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के पैरा 2 में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियाँ की जाएंगी:

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 47 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 49 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम

क्रम सं. 48 : के लिए

क्रम सं. 50 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. वी. 12018/4/96-पी एम एस]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :—Recognition of dental qualification of NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.

S.O. 20.—In para 2 of the notification of the even number dated 2nd November, 1999 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 47

Read : S. No. 49

Para 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 48

Read : S. No. 50

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V. 12018/4/96-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

विषय :—राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय (आर.जी.यू.ओ.एच.एस.) बेंगलोर की दंत चिकित्सा अर्हता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

का. आ. 21.—उपर्युक्त विषय पर दिनांक 26-7-99 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना तथा दिनांक 9-3-2000 की वी. 12018/3/2000-पी एम एस, दिनांक 6-4-2000 की वी. 12018/4/2000-पी एम एस, दिनांक 27-9-2000 की वी. 12018/11/2000-पी एम एस, दिनांक 27-7-2000 की वी. 1018/9/2000-पी एम एस, दिनांक 27-7-2000 की वी. 12018/10/2000-पी एम एस, दिनांक 15-9-2000 की वी. 12018/14/2000-पी एम एस, दिनांक 16-10-2000 की वी. 12018/16/2000-पी एम एस, दिनांक 22-12-2000 की वी. 12018/17/2000-पी एम एस, दिनांक 11-6-2001 की वी. 12018/5/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 11-6-2001 तथा 30-12-2001 की वी. 12018/6/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 2001 तथा 30-12-2001 की वी. 12018/14/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 24-12-2001 की वी. 12018/24/2001-पी. एम. एस., दिनांक

24-12-2001 की वी. 12018/25/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 14-1-2002 की वी. 12018/33/2001-पी एम एस, 17-1-2002 की वी. 12018/32/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 13-3-2002 की वी. 12017/4/94-पी एम एस, दिनांक 1-4-2002 की वी. 12018/34/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 2-7-2002 की वी. 12018/22/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 2-7-2002 की वी. 12018/8/2002-पी एम एस, दिनांक 9-8-2002 की वी. 12018/30/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 9-8-2002 की वी. 12018/30/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 13-8-2002 की वी. 12018/10/2001-पी एम एस, दिनांक 30-12-2002 तथा 18-1-2004 की वी. 12018/28/2002-पी एम एस, दिनांक 22-1-2003 की वी. 12018/1/2002-पी एम एस, दिनांक 23-1-2003 की वी. 12017/30/96-पी एम एस, (खण्ड vi), दिनांक 27-1-2003 तथा 31-10-2003 की वी. 12018/24/2002-पी एम एस, दिनांक 21-7-2004 की वी. 12017/8/98-पी एम एस, पैरा में निम्नलिखित शुद्धियाँ की जाएँ :

पैरा 2 पंक्ति : 1

क्रम सं. 46 के स्थान पर

क्रम सं. 48 : पढ़ें।

तालिका का पैरा 2 कालम 1

क्रम सं. 47 के स्थान पर

क्रम सं. 49 : पढ़ें।

अन्य विषय-वस्तु अपरिवर्तित रहेगी।

[फा. सं. वी. 12018/2/99-पी. एम. एस.]

ए० के० सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

Subject :— Recognition of dental qualification of Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, (RG-UOHS), Bangalore.

S.O. 21.—In para 2 of the notification of the even number dated 16-7-99 and V. 12018/3/2000-PMS dated 9-3-2000, V. 12018/4/2000-PMS dated 6-4-2000, V. 12018/11/2000-PMS dated 27-7-2000, V. 12018/9/2000-PMS dated 27-7-2000, V. 12018/10/2000-PMS dated 27-7-2000, V. 12018/14/2000-PMS dated 15-9-2000, V. 12018/16/2000-PMS dated 16-10-2000, V. 12018/17/2000-PMS dated 22-12-2000, V. 12018/5/2001-PMS dated 11-6-2001, V. 12018/6/2001-PMS dated 11-6-2001 & 24-12-2001, V. 12018/14/2001-PMS dated 8-8-2001 & 30-12-2001, V. 12018/24/2001-PMS dated 24-12-2001, V. 12018/25/2001-PMS dated 24-12-2001, V. 12018/33/2001-PMS dated 14-1-2002, V. 12018/32/2001-PMS dated 17-1-2002, V. 12018/29/2001-PMS dated 23-1-2002, V. 12018/4/2000-PMS dated 13-3-2002, V. 12017/4194-PMS dated 13-3-2002, V. 12018/34/2001-PMS dated 1-4-2002, V. 1218/22/2001-PMS dated 2-7-2002, V. 12018/8/2002-PMS dated 2-7-2002, V. 12018/30/2001-PMS dated 9-8-2002, V. 12108/30/2001-PMS dated 9-8-2002, V. 12018/10/2001-PMS dated 13-8-2002, V. 12018/28/2002-PMS dated

30-12-2002 & 18-1-2004, V. 12018/1/2002-PMS dated 22-1-2003, V. 12017/30/96-PMS (Vol. VI), dated 23-1-2003, V. 12018/24/2002-PMS dated 27-1-2003 & 31-10-2003, V. 12017/8/98-PMS dated 21-7-2004 on the subject mentioned above, the following corrections may be made :

Para 2 Line : 1

For : S. No. 46

Read : S. No. 48

Para 2 Col. 1 of Table

For : S. No. 47

Read : S. No. 49

The other contents remain unchanged.

[F. No. V. 12018/2/99-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

इस्पात मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 22 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्री विजय कुमार सिन्हा, मुख्य कार्मिक प्रबंधक (औद्योगिक संबंध और कल्याण), जो भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य पंक्ति के अधिकारी हैं, रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट सेंटर फार आइरन एण्ड स्टील, स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, रांची झारखंड के या पट्टे पर लिए गए सरकारी स्थान की बाबत अपने स्थानीय सीमाओं की अधिकारिता के अन्तर्गत उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्मदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे और उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्मदा अधिकारी पर अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे।

[फा. सं. 19(4)/2004-सेल-सी. आई. पी.]

लेखन एन. ठक्कर, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF STEEL

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2004

S.O. 22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Vijay Kumar Sinha, Chief Personnel Manager (Indian Relations and Welfare), being an officer equivalent to the rank of a Gazetted Officer of Government, to be Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on an Estate Officer by or under the said Act, within the local limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the public premises belonging to or taken on lease by the Research and Development Centre for Iron Steel, Steel Authority of India Limited, Ranchi, Jharkhand.

[F. No. 19(4)/2004/S-CIP]

LEKHAN N. THAKKAR, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

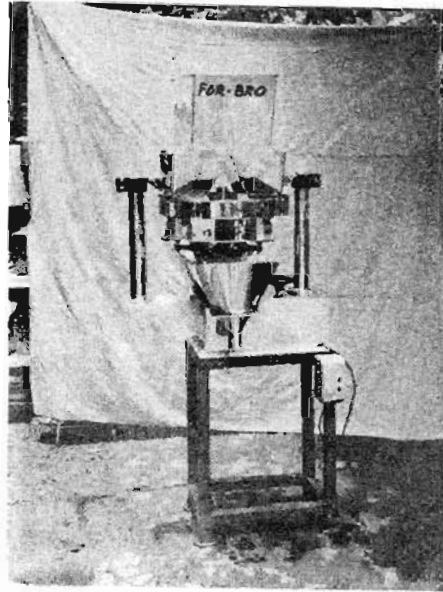
नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 23.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फॉर-ब्रो इंजीनियर्स, 10 अशोक इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, प्लॉट सं. 6, उद्योग नगर, फ्लाईओवर के निकट, गोरेगांव, (वेस्ट मुंबई-400062) द्वारा विनिर्मित "ए पी 100" शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (कप फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "रेपिड पैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/188 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (कप फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। इसका उपयोग मंजन, टेलकम पाउडर, चाय, काफी, चूर्ण, चीनी, चावल, नमक, कणी, डिटर्जेंट, बीज, कृषि उत्पादों इत्यादि जैसे मुक्त प्रवाह वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह 15-30 पैकेट प्रति मिनट भरती है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सील की जायेगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 50 ग्रा. से 2 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(03)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

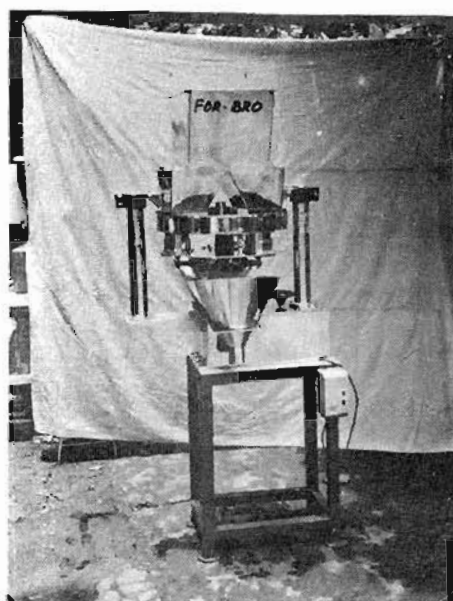
S.O. 23.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic filling machine (Cup Filler) of "DV-3" series with brand name "Rapid Pack" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. For-Bro Engineers, 10, Ashok Industrial Estate, Plot No. 6, Udyog Nagar, Near Flyover, Goregaon (West), Mumbai-400 062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/188;

The said Model (see the Figure given below) and automatic filling machine (Cup Filler) and its maximum Capacity is 2 kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. It is used for filling the free flowing products like toothpowder, talcum powder, tea, coffee powder, sugar, rice, salt, granualcs, detergents, seeds, agricultural products etc. It fills 15-30 packets per minute. The instrument operates on 440V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, scaling shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Figure



Further, in exercise of the powers, conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 50g to 2kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(03)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

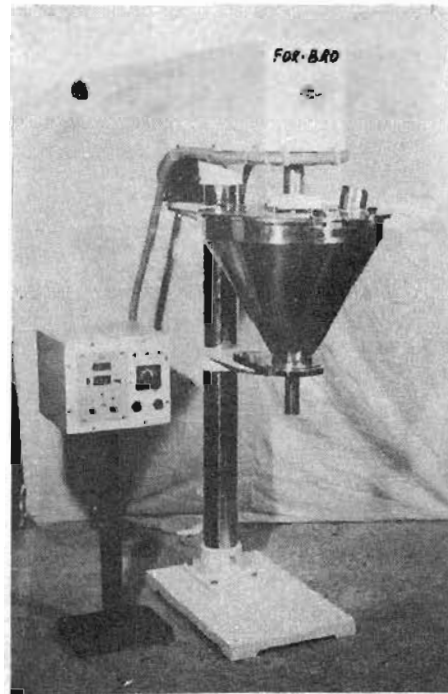
नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 24.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फॉर-ब्रो इंजीनियर्स, 10 अशोक इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, प्लॉट सं. 6, उद्योग नगर, फ्लाईओवर के निकट, गोरगांव, (वेस्ट मुंबई-400062) द्वारा विनिर्मित "ए पी 100" शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिल्टर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "रेपिड पैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/189 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिल्टर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। इसका उपयोग मंजन, टेलकम पाउडर, काफी चूर्ण, मसाले, आटा, कीट नाशक चूर्ण इत्यादि जैसे मुक्त बहाव वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह 10-20 पैकेट प्रति मिनट भरती है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जायेगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 10 ग्रा. से 5 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(03)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

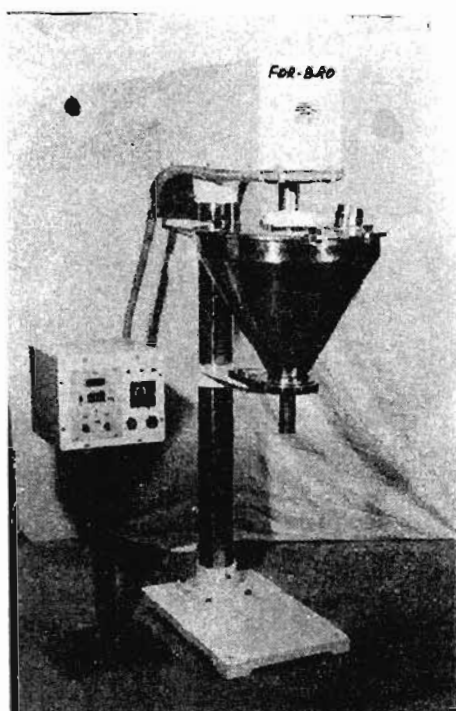
New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 24.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic filling machine (Auger Filler) of "AP-100" series with brand name "Rapid Pack" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s For-Bro Engineers, 10, Ashok Industrial Estate, Plot No. 6, Udyog Nagar, Near Flyover, Goregaon (West), Mumbai-400 062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/189;

The said Model (see the Figure given below) an automatic filling machine (Auger Filler) and its maximum capacity is 2kg and minimum capacity of 100g. It is used for filling the free flowing products like toothpowder, talcum powder, coffee powder, ground spices, atta, pesticide powder etc. It fills 10-20 packets per minute. The instruments operates on 440V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 10g. to 5kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(03)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

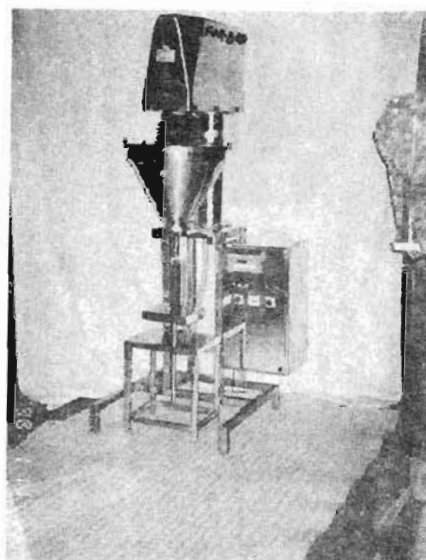
नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 25.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फॉर-ब्रो इंजीनियर्स, 10 अशोक इण्डस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, प्लॉट सं. 6, उद्योग नगर, फ्लाईओवर के निकट, गोरगांव, (वेस्ट) मुंबई-400 062 द्वारा विनिर्मित "ए एल सी-100" शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "रेपिड पैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/190 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। इसका उपयोग मंजन, टेलकम पाउडर, काफी, चूर्ण, मसाले, आटा, कीट नाशक चूर्ण इत्यादि जैसे मुक्त बहाव वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह 10-20 पैकेट प्रति मिनट भरती है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जायेगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के ऐसे ही मॉक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 10 ग्रा. से 5 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(03)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

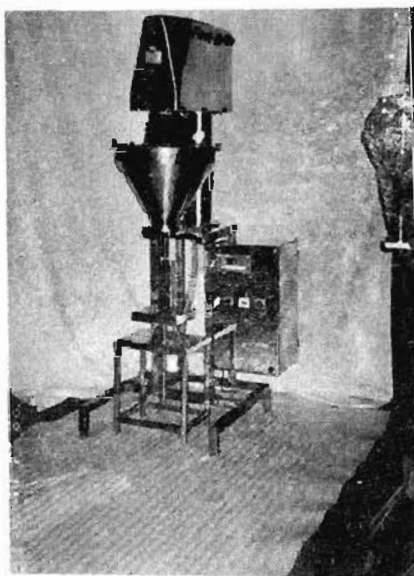
New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 25.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic filling machine (Auger Filler) of "ALC-100" series with brand name "Rapid Pack" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s For-Bro Engineers, 10, Ashok Industrial Estate, Plot No. 6, Udyog Nagar, Near Flyover, Goregaon (West), Mumbai-400 062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/190;

The said Model (See the Figure given below) an automatic filling machine (Auger Filler) and its maximum capacity is 2kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. It is used for filling the free flowing products like toothpowder, talcum powder, coffee powder, ground spices, atta, pesticide powder etc. It fills 10-20 packets per minute. The instruments operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 10g. to 5kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(03)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

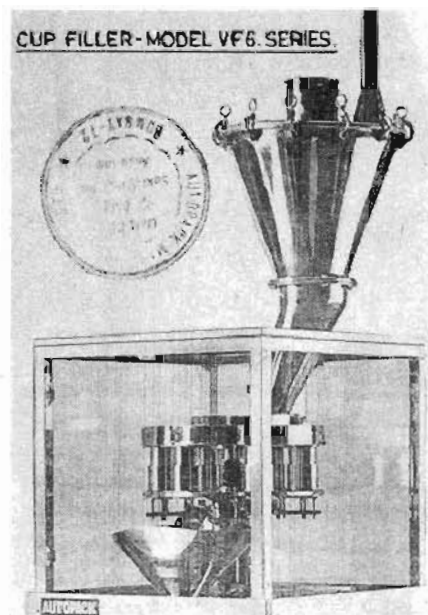
नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 26.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओटोपैक मशीन्स प्रा. लि., 101-सी, पूनम चैम्बर्स, डा० ए. बी. रोड, वल्लो, मुंबई-400018 द्वारा विनिर्मित "वी एफ-6" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचन भरण मशीन (कप फिलर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ओटोपैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/135 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। इसका उपयोग मुक्त बहाव वाले चूर्ण, कणी इत्यादि को आदानों/पाउचों में भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह 2000 आदान/पाउच प्रति घंटा भरती है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्तों धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जायेगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(56)/2000]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

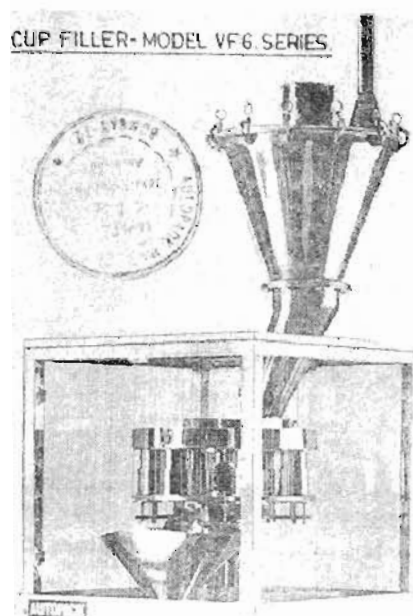
New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 26.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating Automatic Filling Machine (Cup Filler) of "VF-6" series with brand name "AUTOPACK" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Autopack Machines Pvt. Ltd., 101-C, Poonam Chambers, Dr. A.B. Road, Worli, Mumbai-400 018 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/135;

The said model is an automatic filling machine with a maximum capacity of 2kg. It is used for filling the free flowing powders, granules, etc in containers/pouches. It fills 2000 fills per hour. The instrument operates on 230-Volts and 50Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to scaling stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with capacity up to 2kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(56)/2000]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

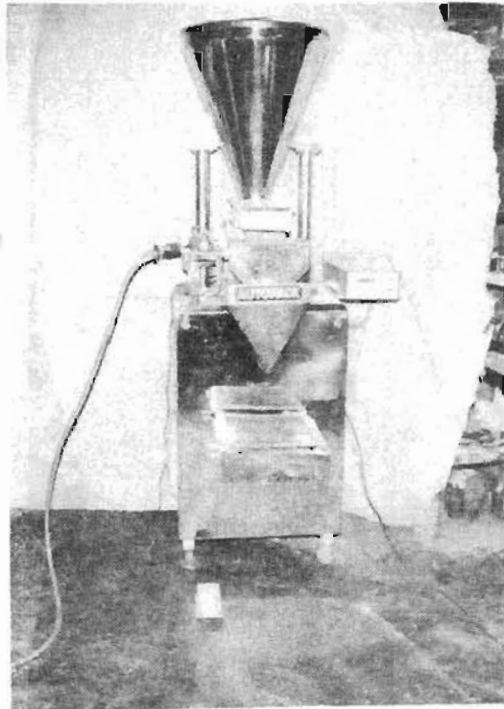
नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 27.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओटोपैक मशीन्स प्रा. लि., 101-सी, पूनम चैम्बर्स, डा. ए. बी. रोड, वली, मुंबई-400018 द्वारा विनिर्मित "डब्ल्यू एफ" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ओटोपैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/136 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसका उपयोग मुक्त बहाव वाले चूर्ण, चावल, दाल गिरी इत्यादि को भार आधार पर में भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह 2000 भरण प्रति घंटा भरती है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्त धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जायेगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मॉक, यथार्थता और कार्यप्रदर्शन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 5 ग्रा. से 10 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(56)/2000]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

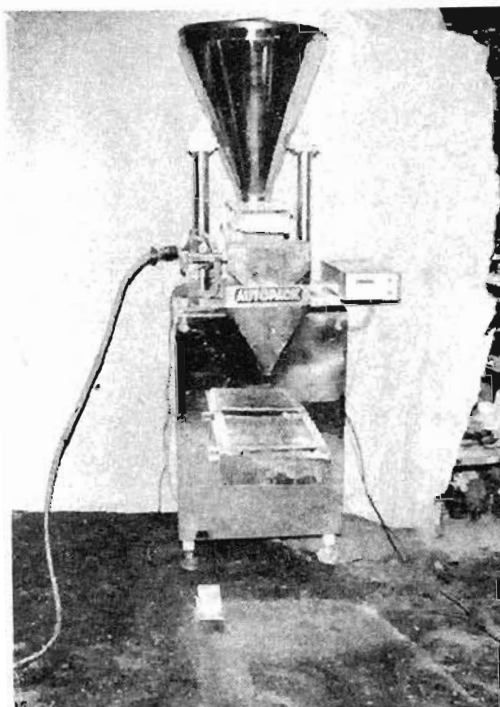
New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 27.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating Automatic Filling Machine of “WF” series with brand name “AUTOPACK” (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Autopack Machines Pvt. Ltd., 101-C, Poonam Chambers, Dr. A. B. Road, Worli, Mumbai-400 018 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/136;

The said model is an automatic filling machine with a minimum capacity of 10 kg. It is used for filling the free flowing powders, rice, pulses, nuts etc. on weight basis. It fills 2000 fills per hour. The instrument operates on 230-Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to scaling stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with capacity in the range 5 kg to 10 g. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(56)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

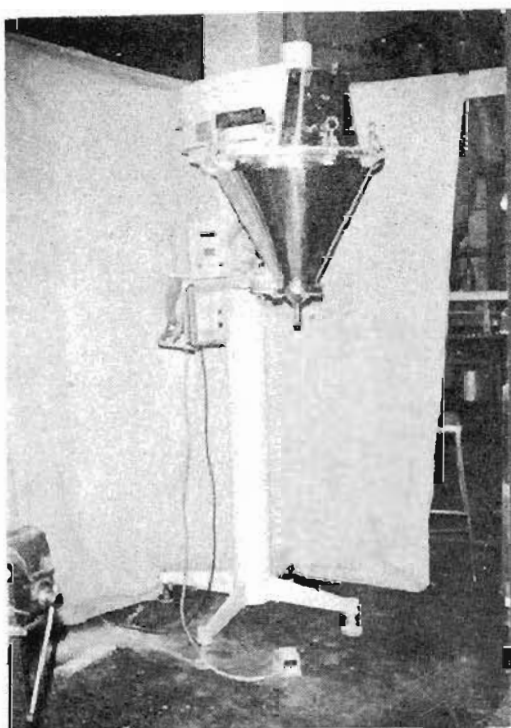
नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 28.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओटोपैक मशीनस् प्रा. लि., 101-सी, पूनम चैम्बर्स, डा. ए. बी. रोड, वल्लो, मुंबई-400018 द्वारा विनिर्मित "पी डी-30" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचन भरण मशीन (वेट मेट्रीक प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ओटो पैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/137 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। इसका उपयोग चूर्ण, खाद्य, फरमाश्यूटिकल और कीट नाशकों के लिए कणी इत्यादि को भार आधार पर भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह 2500 भरण प्रति घंटा भरती है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जायेगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 5 ग्राम से 1 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(56)/2000]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 28.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating Automatic Filling Machine (Weighmetric) of "PD-30" series with brand name "AUTOPACK" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Autopack Machines Pvt. Ltd., 101-C, Poonam Chambers, Dr. A.B. Road, Worli, Mumbai-400 018 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/137;

The said model is an automatic filling machine with a minimum capacity of 1 kg. It is used for filling the powders, granular materials for food pharmaceuticals and pesticides etc. It fills 2500 fills per hour. The instrument operates on 230-Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 5 g. to 1 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(56)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

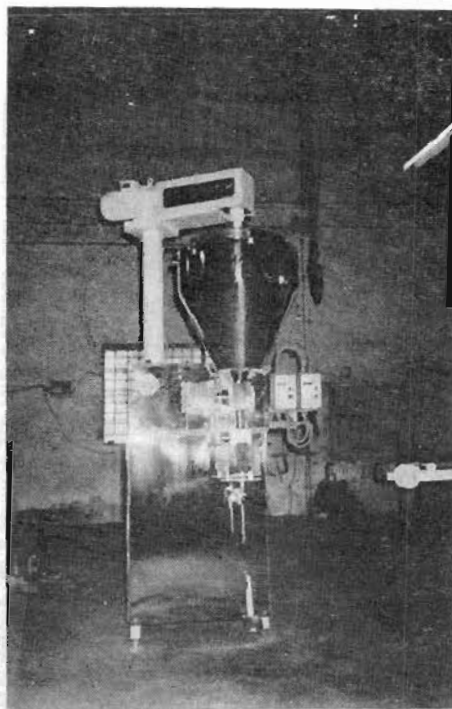
नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 29.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओटोपैक मशीनस् प्रा. लि., 101-सी, पूनम चैम्बर्स, डा. ए. बी. रोड, वल्लो, मुंबई-400018 द्वारा विनिर्मित "सी एफ-30" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचन भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ओटोपैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/134 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसका उपयोग क्रीम, पेंट, पापस, आसंजक, लोशन, मलहम, गोंद इत्यादि भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह 2000 आदान प्रति घंटा भरती है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने को लिए भी सीलबन्द की जायेगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(56)/2000]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

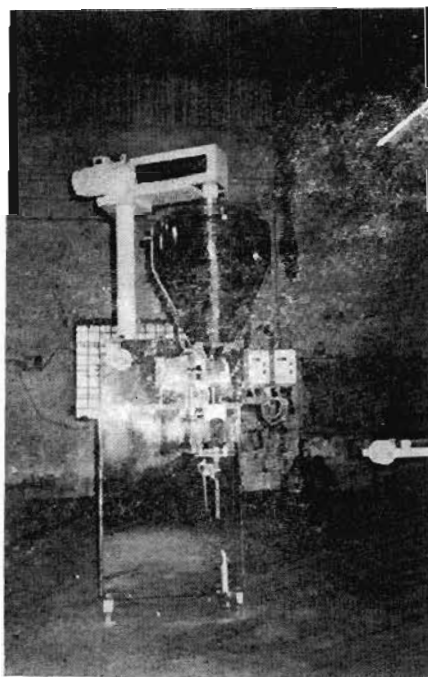
New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 29.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of self indicating Automatic Filling Machine of "CF-30" series with brand name "AUTOPACK" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Autopack Machines Pvt. Ltd., 101-C, Poonam Chambers, Dr A.B Road, Worli, Mumbai-400 018 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/134;

The said Model is an automatic filling machine with a maximum capacity of 5kg. It is used for filling the creams, paints, emulsions, adhesives, lotion, balms, gums, etc. It fills 2000 containers per hour. The instrument operates on 230-Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with capacity up to 5 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(56)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

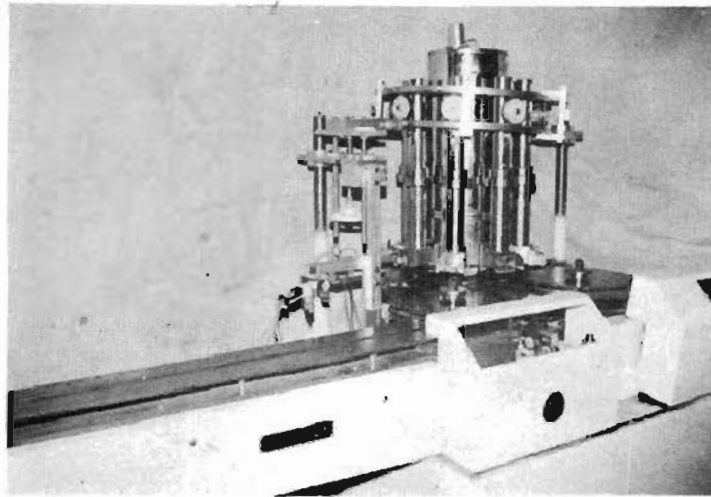
नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 30.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओटोपैक मशीन्स प्रा. लि., 101-सी, पूनम चैम्बर्स, डा. ए. बी. रोड, वर्ली, मुंबई-400018 द्वारा विनिर्मित "एल एफ" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अंकक सूचन भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ओटोपैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/138 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 मि. ली. है। इसका उपयोग मुक्त बहाव और विसकस द्रव बोतल/पाउच में भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह 20 भरण प्रति मिनट भरती है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जायेगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल का अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 5000 मि. लीटर तक की रेंज में हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(56)/2000]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

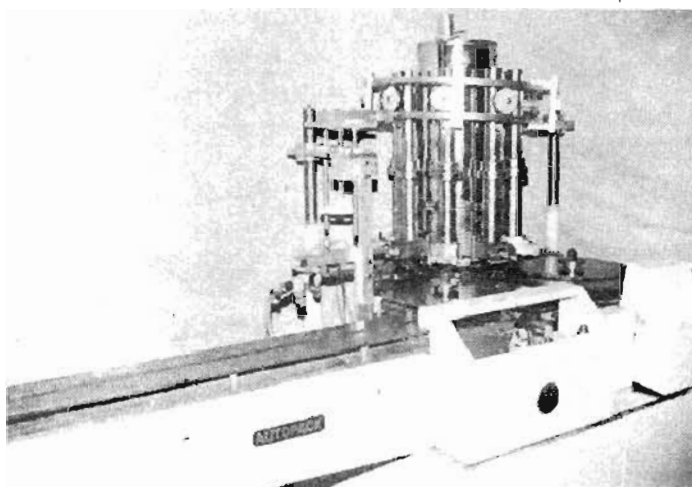
New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 30.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating Automatic Filling Machine of "LF" series with brand name "AUTOPACK" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Autopack Machines Pvt Ltd., 101-C, Poonam Chambers, Dr. A.B. Road, Worli, Mumbai-400 018 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/138;

The said model (see the figure given below) is an automatic filling machine with a minimum capacity of 5000ml. It is used for filling the free flowing and viscous liquids in bottles/pouches. It fills 20 fills per minute. The instrument operates on 230-Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with capacity up to 5000ml manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(56)/2000]

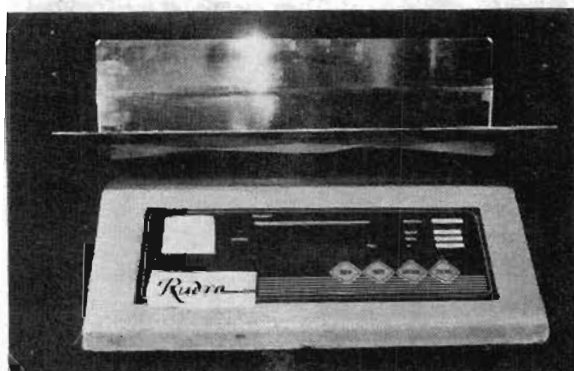
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 31.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रूद्र सिस्टम, सर्वे सं. 121/पी, सिलवासा इन्डस्ट्रीज कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी, एमिल, सिलवासा द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "आर ए एस" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "रूद्र" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/281 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार लोड का सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(120)/2004]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 31.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1977 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "RAS" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "RUDRA" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Rudra System, Survey No. 121/P, Silvass Industrial Cooperative Society, Amul, Silvassa and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/281;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(120)/2004]

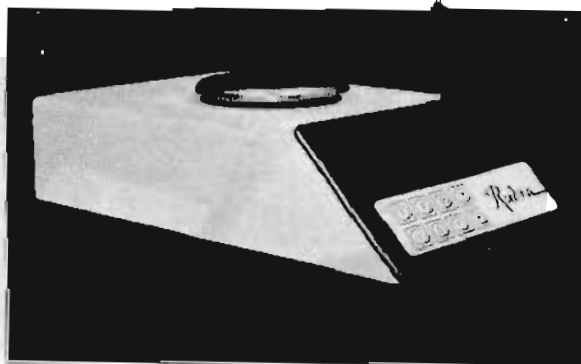
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 32.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रुद्र सिस्टम सर्वे सं. 121/पी, सिलवासा इन्डस्ट्रीज कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी, एमिल, सिलवासा द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "आर ए एम" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "रुद्र" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/282 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल से आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 350 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(120)/2004]

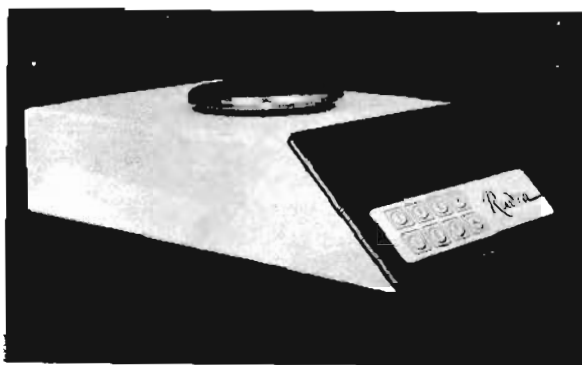
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 32.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "RAM" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "RUDRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Rudra System Survey No. 121/P, Silvass Industrial Cooperative Society, Amil, Silvassa and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/282.

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a electromagnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 350g. and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(120)/2004]

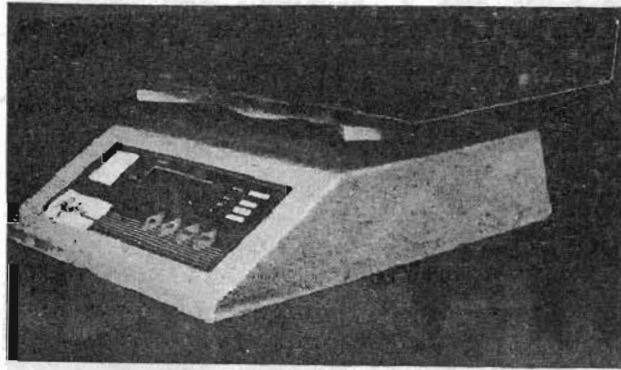
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 33.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रूद्र सिस्टम सर्वे सं. 121/पी, सिलवासा इन्डस्ट्रीज कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी, एमिल, सिलवासा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आर ए एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "रूद्र" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/283 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्ययकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^0 , 2×10^0 या 5×10^0 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(120)/2004]

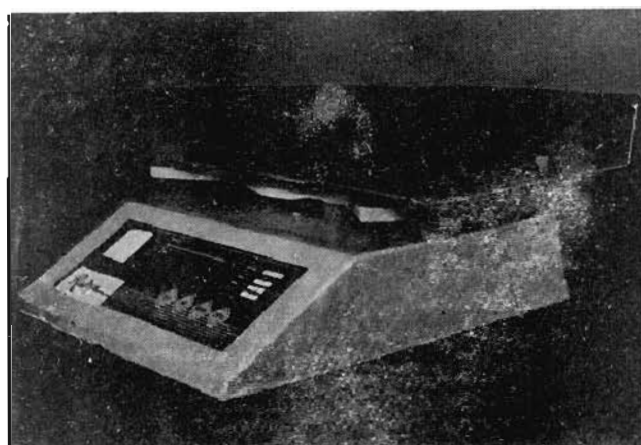
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 33.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "RAS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "RUDRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Rudra System, Survey No. 121/P, Silvassa Industrial Cooperative Society, Amil, Silvassa and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/283,

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(120)/2004]

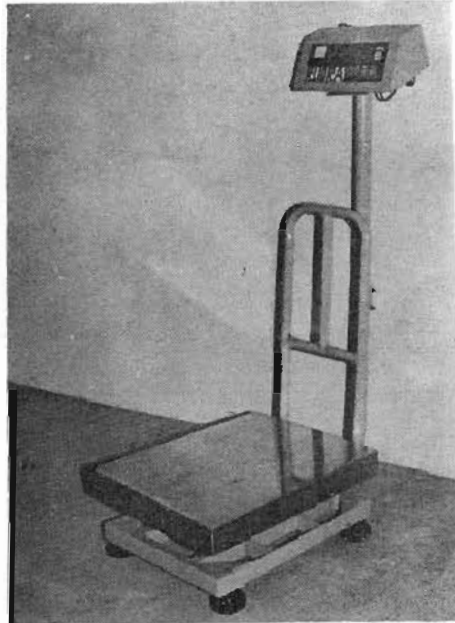
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 34.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रूद्र सिस्टम सर्वे सं. 121/पी, सिलवासा इन्डस्ट्रीज कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी, एमिल, सिलवास द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आर ए पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "रूद्र" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/284 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(120)/2004]

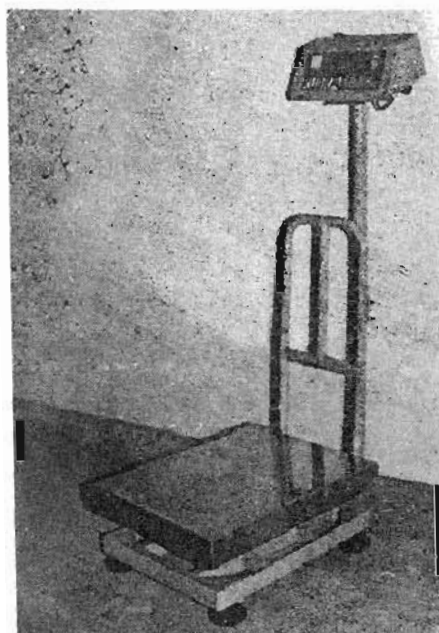
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 34.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "RAP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "RUDRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Rudra System, Survey No 121/P, Silvass Industrial Cooperative Society, Amil, Silvassa and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2(X)4/284.

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(120)/2004]

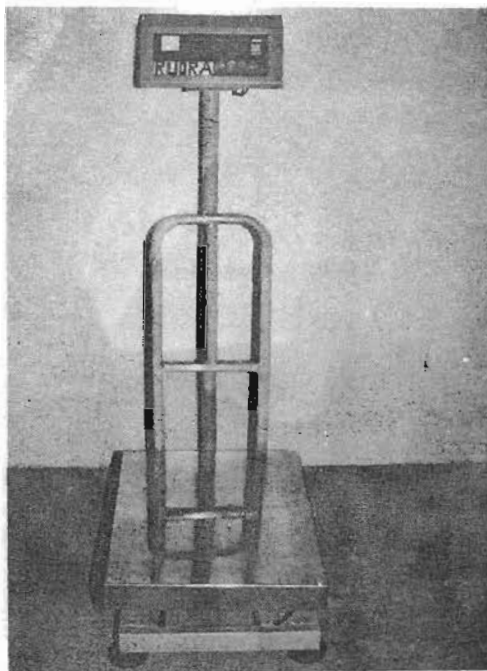
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 35.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रूद्र सिस्टम सर्वे सं. 121/पी, सिलवासा इन्डस्ट्रीज कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी, एमिल, सिलवासा द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "आर ए पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "रूद्र" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/285 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सौलवन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(120)/2004]

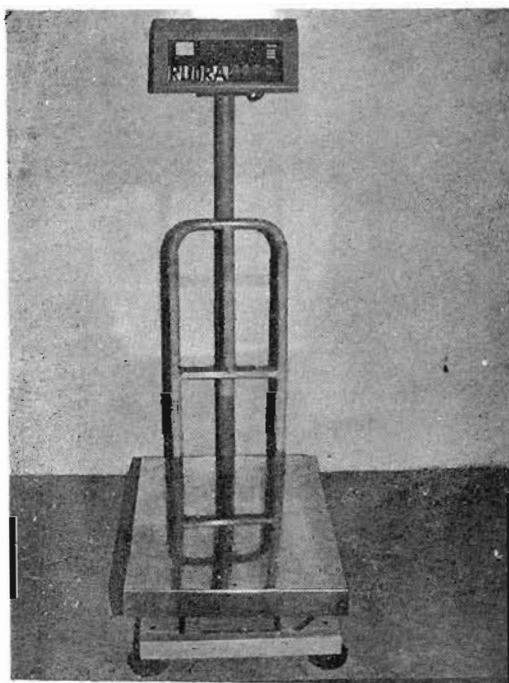
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 35.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "RAP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "RUDRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Rudra System, Survey No. 121/P, Silvass Industrial Cooperative Society, Amil, Silvassa and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/285,

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured

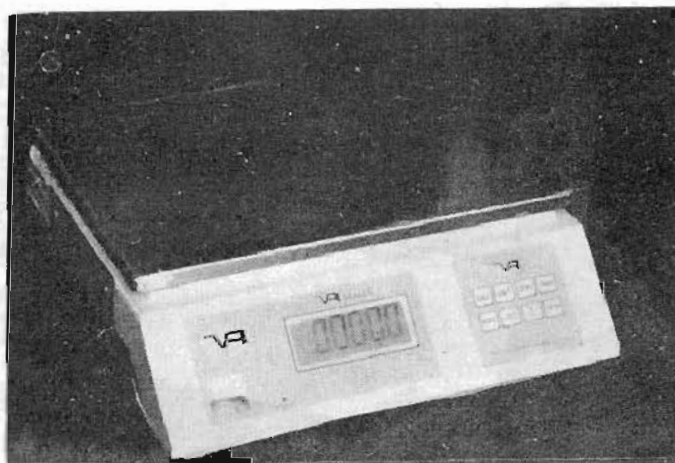
[F. No. WM-21(120)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 36.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वी आर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट सं. 34/ए, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉम्प्लेक्स, कुशइगुडा, हैदराबाद-500 062 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "वी आर-जे पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तौलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "वी आर स्केल्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/156 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टोप प्रकार) का तौलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तौलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तौलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

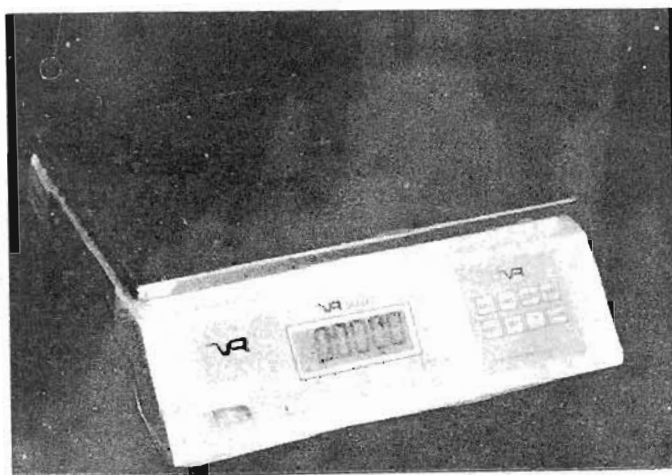
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(123)/2003]

पो० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 36.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "VR-JP" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "VR-SCALES" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s VR Electronics, Plot No. 34/A, Electronics Complex, Kusaiguda, Hyderabad-500062, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/156;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 3kg. and minimum capacity of 5g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured

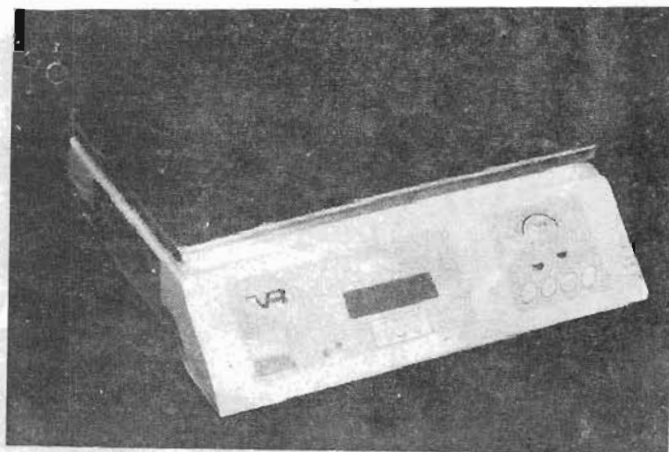
[F. No. WM-21(123)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 37.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वी आर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट सं. 34/ए, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, कुशगुडा, हैदराबाद-500 062 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "वी आर" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "वी आर स्केल्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/157 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टोप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यक्षमता के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

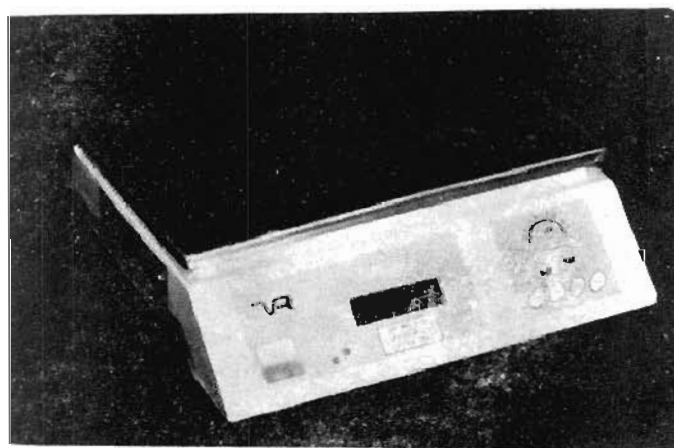
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(123)/2003]

पौ० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 37.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "VR-TB" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "VR-SCALES" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. VR Electronics, Plot No 34/A, Electronic Complex, Kushaiguda, Hyderabad-500 062, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/157;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(123)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 38.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वी आर इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट सं. 34/ए, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक कॉम्प्लेक्स, कुशइगुडा, हैदराबाद-500 062 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "वी आर-पी पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "वी आर स्केल्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/158 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 75 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

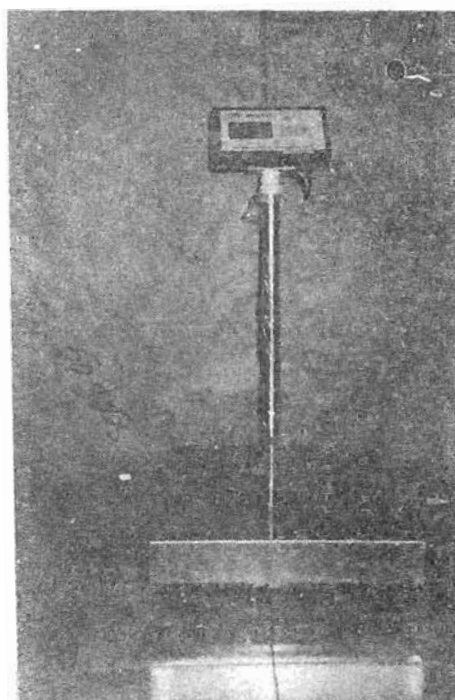
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(123)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 38.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "VR-PP" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "VR-SCALES" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s VR Electronics, Plot No. 34/A, Electronic Complex, Kushaiguda, Hyderabad-500-062, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/158;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 75kg and minimum capacity of 250g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 300kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

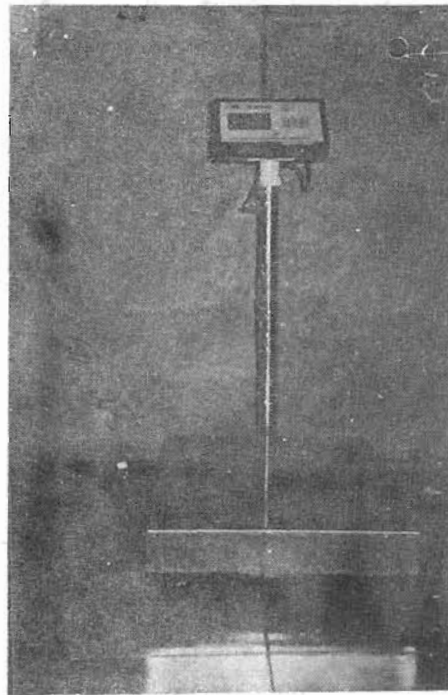
[F. No. WM-21(123)/2003]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 39.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बी आर इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट सं. 34/ए, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, कुशइगुडा, हैदराबाद-500 062, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "बी आर-पी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बी आर स्केल्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/159 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 75 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

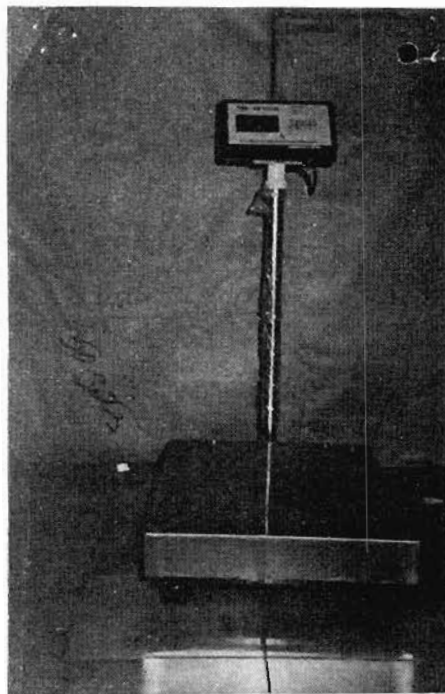
[फा०. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(123)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 39.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "VR-PT" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "VR-SCALES" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. VR Electronics, Plot No. 34/A, Electronics Complex, Kushaiguda, Hyderabad-500 062, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/159.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 75kg and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 300kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(123)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 40.—जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि जोरहाट और गोलाघाट शहर, जिला जोरहाट एवं गोलाघाट को प्राकृतिक गैस आपूर्ति के लिये लाकुवा से गोलाघाट तक आसाम गैस कम्पनी लिमिटेड, दुलियाजान द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछायी जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये इसके साथ उपबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित करती है।

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आपत्ति और सुझाव सक्षम अधिकारी नामतः जिला उपायुक्त, शिवसागर, असम को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति और सुझाव देने वाला हर व्यक्ति यह भी बताएगा कि क्या वह अपनी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से चाहता है अथवा किसी विधि व्यवसायी के माध्यम से।

अनुसूची

सर्कल : सोनारी

जिला : शिवसागर

राज्य : असम

क्रम नं.	गांव का नाम	मौजा	पट्टा नं.	दांग नं.	बीघा	क्षेत्रफल कट्टा	लुसा
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	रामू गांव	सिलाकुटी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	529	0	2	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	530	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	531	0	0	3½
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 282	532	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	537	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	520	0	0	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 206	538	0	3	11½
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 111	539	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 162	799	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 134	853	0	2	6½
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 227	671	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	854	0	0	4½
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 157	573	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 247	857	0	2	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 126	861	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	862	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 81	863	0	2	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 237	864	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	रामू गांव	सिलाकुटी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 67	866	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 243	870	0	1	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 237	869	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	889	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	893	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	894	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 243	895	0	1	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 127	896	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 243	897	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 175	864	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 237	867	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 205	892	0	1	10
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		6	1	5
02.	पोहसुंगी धुधायी	धोपाबार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 227	530	0	2	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 295	515	0	1	14
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	517	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	514	0	2	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 214	511	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	510	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 316	509	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 157	504	0	1	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 338	503	0	0	13
			सरकार	382	0	0	15
			सरकार	383	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं.	734	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 295	529	0	0	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 227	531	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 242	516	0	1	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 273	465	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 141	579	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 295	741	0	3	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 367	739	0	3	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 205	736	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 326	735	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 4	426	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 141	427	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 135	282	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 229	582	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02.	पोहसुंगी घुघायी	धोपाबार—जारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 343	496	0	1	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 44	494	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 83	303	0	0	4
			सरकार	304	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 155	502	0	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 117	500	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 168	587	0	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 388	586	0	2	2
			सरकार	501	0	3	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	590	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 242	428	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 192	429	0	1	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	431	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 227	525	0	2	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 25	526	0	2	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 188	523	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 188	523	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 225	521	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 355	520	0	0	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 403	418	0	1	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 424	420	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 8	421	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	422	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	424	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	431	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	466	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 334	498	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	499	0	2	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 160	648	0	2	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	299	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 200	301	0	2	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 296	302	0	2	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 310	824	0	0	11
			सरकार	622	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 334	498	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 378	497	0	2	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 294	591	0	3	17

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02.	पोहसुंगी घुघायी	धोपाबार—जारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 55	592	0	3	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 258	593	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 258	604	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 294	603	0	3	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	602	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 279	647	0	2	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 406	581	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 188	513	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 245	524	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	425	0	0	18
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		18	1	13
03.	लुथुरी गौँ	धोपाबार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 135	587	0	1	17
			सरकार	589	0	1	6
			एकसना	584	0	1	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 95	583	0	0	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 95	465	0	2	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	464	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 17	448	1	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 58	459	0	3	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	456	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 53	703	0	0	11
			सरकार	451	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 108	454	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 135	566	0	0	17
			एकसना	565	0	0	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 135	567	0	0	10
			सरकार	706	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 53	702	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 21	467	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	455	0	1	0
			सरकार	148	0	0	4
			सरकार	564	0	0	6
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		5	0	16
4.	सनबासा हेंडिक गौँ	नाजिरा	मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	26	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	25	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	27	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 114	29	0	0	7

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04	सनबासा हेंडिक गाँव	नाजिरा—जारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	180	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	181	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	184	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 65	190	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 71	191	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 952	192	0	3	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	193	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	217	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	218	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	216	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	220	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	221	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 110	222	0	2	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 28	223	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	225	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	341	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	342	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	343	0	0	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 120	344	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	345	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	346	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	347	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	348	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	349	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 50	350	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	352	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 133	353	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 111	354	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 30	355	0	1	8
			सरकार	356	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	417	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	420	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	427	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 52	428	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 62	429	0	1	2
			सरकार	439	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 52	430	0	0	3

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04	सनबासा हेंडिक गाँव	नाजिरा-जारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	440	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	463	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	438	0	1	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 107	465	0	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	466	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	471	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	472	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	473	0	0	18
			सरकार	474	1	1	12
			एकसना	478	0	0	5
			सरकार	477	0	0	5
			सरकार	498	1	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 83	530	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 167	502	0	0	13
			एकसना	552	0	0	9
			एकसना	558	0	0	13
			सरकार	580	0	4	4
			एकसना	584	0	3	½
			एकसना	598	0	2	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	589	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	418	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 167	503	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 28	504	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	500	0	0	18
			सरकार	506	0	0	17
			सरकार	515	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	516	0	1	15½
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	517	0	3	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	518	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	519	0	1	2
			सरकार	520	0	0	13
			एकसना	537	0	0	19
			एकसना	534	0	0	19
			एकसना	535	0	0	19
			एकसना	544	0	0	6
			एकसना	545	0	0	11
			एकसना	546	0	0	6

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04	सनबासा हेंडिक गाँव	नाजिरा—जारी	एकसना	549	0	1	19
			एकसना	550	0	0	5
			एकसना	551	0	0	11
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :		18	2	19
05	लिकसन गाँव	नाजिरा	मियादी पट्टा नं. 91	369	0	1	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 134	368	0	4	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	233	0	3	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	234	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	232	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 212	242	0	3	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 65	243	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 81	270	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 143	271	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 104	273	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	269	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 84	276	0	0	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 147	277	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	278	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	279	0	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	280	0	0	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 117	281	0	1	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 145	282	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 168	285	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	286	0	1	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 116	287	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 168	288	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 133	289	0	0	16½
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 168	290	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 13	291	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	294	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	295	0	0	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 98	261	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	292	0	0	16½
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 79	293	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 110	240	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 99	284	0	1	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 104	272	0	1	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	275	0	0	5
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :		7	3	17

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06	हुलांगकाटनी गाँव	नाजिरा—जारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 75	1245	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 19	1231	0	2	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	1223	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 193	1222	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	1229	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	1230	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 316	1232	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 193	1219	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 201	1220	0	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 234	1235	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 176	1236	0	0	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 270	1238	0	3	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 232	889	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	888	0	0	12
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 302	887	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 302	846	0	3	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 225	835	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 328	839	0	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 91	824	0	1	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 301	826	0	2	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं.	828	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 307	836	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 62	834	0	1	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 83	854	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं.	855	0	0	15
			सरकार	783	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 177	784	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 195	782	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 269	781	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 89	754	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 133	752	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 161	757	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 236	758	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 143	759	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	760	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 103	793	0	0	3

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06	हुलांगकाटनी गाँव	नाजिरा-जारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 195	764	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 336	1237	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 146	1221	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 139	1234	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 153	1233	0	2	8
			एकसना	780	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 16	789	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 195	790	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 182	791	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	792	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 303	761	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 98	770	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 240	771	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 195	772	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 131	773	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 177	785	0	0	18
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :		10	2	6
07	चाँगमाई कुँवरगाँव	गुधोली बाजार	सरकार	1	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 134	6	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 153	8	0	1	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 194	9	0	1	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 57	10	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 167	11	0	3	16
			मियादी पट्टा नं.	25	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 234	26	0	2	4
			एकसना	52	0	0	5
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :		2	2	16
08	खनिकर गाँव	गुधोली बाजार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	239	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	241	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	242	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	243	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	245	0	3	10
			एकसना	911	0	2	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 235	912	0	1	13
			एकसना	84	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	240	0	0	11
			सरकार	89	0	0	15
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :		2	3	7

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09	भुईयाँ गाँव	गाधुली बाजार—जारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 198	613	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 197	614	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	615	0	1	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	619	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	620	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	621	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	622	0	0	11
			सरकार	625	0	0	5
			सरकार	626	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	659	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	660	0	1	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	661	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	684	0	0	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	685	0	1	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 248	680	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	681	0	1	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 28	682	0	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	690	0	1	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 248	698	0	0	18
			सरकार	689	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	822	0	1	14
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	825	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 36	827	0	0	14
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	495	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	591	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 201	870	0	1	0
			सरकार	526	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 197	631	0	0	12
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 248	699	0	0	6
			सरकार	514	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	707	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 166	706	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 95	627	0	1	12
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	667	0	1	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	826	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 166	821	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	623	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	493	0	0	7
कुल क्षेत्रफल :					5	4	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	रायडोंगिया गाँव	गाधुली बाजार—जारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 65	154	0	0	2
			सरकार	160	0	1	2
			सरकार	165	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 45	166	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	167	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	168	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 451	169	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 17	170	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	171	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 62	172	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	173	0	1	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	174	0	0	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	175	0	2	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	178	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	176	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 62	172	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	182	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 28	183	0	0	9
कुल क्षेत्रफल :					3	0	9

[फा. सं. ओ-12016/7/2004-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-IV]

एन. सी. जाखूप, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2004

S. O. 40.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that is necessary in the public interest that for supply of natural gas to Jorhat and Golaghat towns in the districts of Jorhat and Golaghat, respectively in the state of Assam, Pipeline should be laid from Lakwa to Golaghat by Assam Gas Company Limited. Duliajan;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land described in the Schedule annexed hereto:

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

2. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification send objections and suggestions to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority, namely, the Deputy Commissioner, Sivasagar District, Assam and such person may also state whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Circle.—Sonari

District.—Sivasagar

State.—Assam

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Mauza	Patta No.	Dag No.	Area		
					B	K	L
1	2	3	4	5	6		
01	Ramu Gaon	Silakuti	PP No. 202	529	0	2	2
			PP No. 202	530	0	0	18
			PP No. 203	531	0	0	3½
			PP No. 282	532	0	0	3
			PP No. 101	537	0	0	3
			PP No. 97	520	0	0	2
			PP No. 206	538	0	3	11½
			PP No. 111	539	0	2	0
			PP No. 102	799	0	1	2
			PP No. 134	853	0	2	6½
			PP No. 227	671	0	0	8
			PP No. 203	854	0	0	4½
			PP No. 157	573	0	0	3
			PP No. 247	857	0	2	6
			PP No. 126	861	0	0	13
			PP No. 106	862	0	1	13
			PP No. 81	863	0	2	13
			PP No. 237	864	0	0	4
			PP No. 67	866	0	0	7
			PP No. 243	870	0	1	8
			PP No. 237	869	0	0	9
			PP No. 106	889	0	1	9
			PP No. 42	893	0	0	15
			PP No. 68	894	0	0	15
			PP No. 243	895	0	1	17
			PP No. 127	896	0	0	11
			PP No. 243	897	0	0	6
			PP No. 175	864	0	0	9
			PP No. 237	867	0	0	13
			PP No. 205	892	0	1	10
Total Area					6	1	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
02	Pohusungi	Dhopabar	PP No. 227	530	0	1
	Dewdhai		PP No. 295	515	0	1
			PP No. 32	517	0	0
			PP No. 88	514	0	2
			PP No. 214	511	0	0
			PP No. 31	510	0	0
			PP No. 316	509	0	1
			PP No. 157	504	0	1
			PP No. 338	503	0	0
			Waste land	382	0	0
			Waste land	383	0	0
			PP No. Nil	734	0	0
			PP No. 295	529	0	0
			PP No. 227	531	0	0
			PP No. 242	516	0	1
			PP No. 273	465	0	0
			PP No. 141	579	0	0
			PP No. 295	741	0	3
			PP No. 367	739	0	3
			PP No. 205	736	0	0
			PP No. 326	735	0	0
			PP No. 4	426	0	0
			PP No. 141	427	0	0
			PP No. 135	282	0	0
			PP No. 229	582	0	0
			PP No. 343	496	0	1
			PP No. 44	494	0	0
			PP No. 83	303	0	0
			Waste land	304	0	0
			PP No. 155	502	0	2
			PP No. 117	500	0	1
			PP No. 168	587	0	2
			PP No. 388	586	0	2
			Waste land	501	0	3
			PP No. 12	590	0	1
			PP No. 242	428	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
02	Pohusungi	Dhopabar—Contd.	PP No. 192	429	0	1
	Dewdhai		PP No. 23	431	0	0
			PP No. 227	525	0	2
			PP No. 25	526	0	2
			PP No. 188	523	0	0
			PP No. 188	528	0	0
			PP No. 225	521	0	0
			PP No. 355	520	0	0
			PP No. 403	418	0	1
			PP No. 424	420	0	0
			PP No. 8	421	0	0
			PP No. 132	422	0	0
			PP No. 132	424	0	0
			PP No. 23	431	0	0
			PP No. 40	466	0	0
			PP No. 334	498	0	2
			PP No. 5	499	0	2
			PP No. 160	648	0	2
			PP No. 54	299	0	0
			PP No. 200	301	0	2
			PP No. 296	302	0	2
			PP No. 310	824	0	0
			Waste land	622	0	0
			PP No. 334	498	0	2
			PP No. 378	497	0	2
			PP No. 294	591	0	3
			PP No. 55	592	0	3
			PP No. 258	593	0	1
			PP No. 258	604	0	0
			PP No. 294	603	0	3
			PP No. 12	602	0	1
			PP No. 279	647	0	2
			PP No. 406	581	0	0
			PP No. 188	513	0	0
			PP No. 245	524	0	0
			PP No. 100	425	0	0
Total Area					18	1
						13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
03	Luthuri Gaon	Dhopabar—Contd.	PP No. 135	587	0	17
			Waste land	589	0	6
			Annual	584	0	19
			PP No. 95	583	0	2
			PP No. 95	465	0	10
			PP No. 34	464	0	15
			PP No. 17	448	1	7
			PP No. 58	459	0	19
			PP No. 39	456	0	3
			PP No. 53	703	0	11
			Waste land	451	0	3
			PP No. 108	454	0	3
			PP No. 135	566	0	17
			Annual	565	0	19
			PP No. 135	567	0	10
			Waste land	706	0	15
			PP No. 53	702	0	5
			PP No. 21	467	0	5
			PP No. 39	455	0	0
			Waste land	148	0	4
			Waste land	564	0	6
Total Area				5	0	16
04	Sanbasa Handique Gaon	Nazira	PP No. 38	26	0	7
			PP No. 41	25	0	5
			PP No. 72	27	0	13
			PP No. 114	29	0	7
			PP No. 87	180	0	2
			PP No. 26	181	0	15
			PP No. 38	184	0	0
			PP No. 65	190	0	4
			PP No. 71	191	0	6
			PP No. 952	192	0	6
			PP No. 100	193	0	4
			PP No. 88	217	0	4
			PP No. 87	218	0	3
			PP No. 86	216	0	4
			PP No. 66	220	0	2
			PP No. 86	221	0	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
04 .	Sanbasa Handique Gaon	Nazira—Contd.	PP No. 110	222	0	2 8
			PP No. 28	223	0	1 2
			PP No. 88	225	0	1 13
			PP No. 73	341	0	0 15
			PP No. 42	342	0	0 11
			PP No. 48	343	0	0 10
			PP No. 120	344	0	0 13
			PP No. 51	345	0	0 9
			PP No. 87	346	0	0 7
			PP No. 51	347	0	0 6
			PP No. 59	348	0	0 18
			PP No. 132	349	0	0 6
			PP No. 50	350	0	0 7
			PP No. 101	352	0	0 11
			PP No. 133	353	0	0 7
			PP No. 111	354	0	0 17
			PP No. 30	355	0	1 8
			Waste land	356	0	0 7
			PP No. 87	417	0	1 2
			PP No. 14	420	0	0 2
			PP No. 76	427	0	1 8
			PP No. 52	428	0	1 11
			PP No. 62	429	0	1 2
			Waste land	439	0	0 11
			PP No. 52	430	0	0 3
			PP No. 73	440	0	3 17
			PP No. 18	463	0	2 11
			PP No. 93	438	0	1 17
			PP No. 107	465	0	2 4
			PP No. 93	466	0	0 5
			PP No. 18	471	0	1 9
			PP No. 18	472	0	1 4
			PP No. 18	473	0	0 18
			Waste land	474	1	1 12
			Annual	478	0	0 5
			Waste land	477	0	0 5
			Waste land	498	1	0 3
			PP No. 83	530	0	1 9
			PP No. 167	502	0	0 13
			Annual	552	0	0 9
			Annual	558	0	0 13
			Waste land	580	0	4 4
			Annual	584	0	3 1/2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
04	Sanbasa Handique Gaon	Nazira—Contd.	Annual	598	0	2
			PP No. 38	589	0	1
			PP No. 59	418	0	0
			PP No. 167	503	0	2
			PP No. 28	504	0	0
			PP No. 80	500	0	0
			Waste land	506	0	0
			Waste land	515	0	0
			PP No. 97	516	0	1
			PP No. 97	517	0	3
			PP No. 97	518	0	0
			PP No. 97	519	0	1
			Waste land	520	0	0
			Annual	537	0	0
			Annual	534	0	1
			Annual	535	0	0
			Annual	544	0	0
			Annual	545	0	0
			Annual	546	0	0
			Annual	549	0	1
			Annual	550	0	0
			Annual	551	0	0
			Total Area		18	2
05	Likson Gaon	Nazira	PP No. 91	369	0	1
			PP No. 134	368	0	4
			PP No. 40	233	0	3
			PP No. 87	234	0	1
			PP No. 3	232	0	0
			PP No. 212	242	0	3
			PP No. 65	243	0	1
			PP No. 81	270	0	0
			PP No. 143	271	0	1
			PP No. 104	273	0	0
			PP No. 38	269	0	0
			PP No. 84	276	0	0
			PP No. 147	277	0	0
			PP No. 18	278	0	1
			PP No. 132	279	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6		
05	Likson Gaon	Nazira—Contd.	PP No. 38	280	0	0	2
			PP No. 117	281	0	1	8
			PP No. 145	282	0	0	18
			PP No. 168	285	0	0	8
			PP No. 11	286	0	1	3
			PP No. 116	287	0	0	3
			PP No. 168	288	0	0	4
			PP No. 133	289	0	0	16-1/2
			PP No. 168	290	0	0	3
			PP No. 13	291	0	1	2
			PP No. 60	294	0	1	9
			PP No. 39	295	0	0	10
			PP No. 98	261	0	1	9
			PP No. 183	292	0	0	16-1/2
			PP No. 79	293	0	1	13
			PP No. 110	240	0	0	4
			PP No. 99	284	0	1	7
			PP No. 104	272	0	1	19
			PP No. 132	275	0	0	5
			Total Area		7	3	17
06	Hullang Katani Gaon	Nazira	PP No. 75	1245	0	0	11
			PP No. 19	1231	0	2	1
			PP No. 203	1223	0	1	4
			PP No. 193	1222	0	0	13
			PP No. 12	1229	0	0	7
			PP No. 93	1230	0	1	2
			PP No. 316	1232	0	0	13
			PP No. 193	1219	0	1	2
			PP No. 201	1220	0	2	4
			PP No. 234	1235	0	1	2
			PP No. 176	1236	0	0	10
			PP No. 270	1238	0	3	6
			PP No. 232	889	0	0	3
			PP No. 66	888	0	0	12
			PP No. 302	887	0	0	6
			PP No. 302	846	0	3	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	
06	Hullang Katani Gaon	Nazira—Contd.	PP No. 255	835	0	0 18
			PP No. 328	839	0	2 4
			PP No. 91	824	0	1 15
			PP No. 301	826	0	2 17
			PP No.	828	0	1 2
			PP No. 307	836	0	0 3
			PP No. 62	834	0	1 17
			PP No. 83	854	0	0 6
			PP No.	855	0	0 15
			Waste land	783	0	0 4
			PP No. 177	784	0	1 2
			PP No. 195	782	0	0 15
			PP No. 269	781	0	0 11
			PP No. 89	754	0	0 17
			PP No. 133	752	0	0 15
			PP No. 161	757	0	0 18
			PP No. 236	758	0	0 15
			PP No. 143	759	0	0 6
			PP No. 69	760	0	0 11
			PP No. 103	793	0	0 3
			PP No. 195	764	0	0 15
			PP No. 336	1237	0	1 2
			PP No. 146	1221	0	1 0
			PP No. 139	1234	0	1 2
			PP No. 153	1233	0	2 8
			Annual	780	0	0 11
			PP No. 16	789	0	1 2
			PP No. 195	790	0	0 6
			PP No. 182	791	0	0 5
			PP No. 69	792	0	0 5
			PP No. 303	761	0	1 0
			PP No. 98	770	0	1 4
			PP No. 240	771	0	0 17
			PP No. 195	772	0	0 15
			PP No. 131	773	0	1 0
			PP No. 177	785	0	0 18
Total Area					10	2 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
07	Changmai Konwar Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar —Contd.	Waste land	1	0	0	15
			PP No. 134	6	0	1	13
			PP No. 153	8	0	1	8
			PP No. 194	9	0	1	6
			PP No. 57	10	0	0	18
			PP No. 167	11	0	3	16
			PP No.	25	0	0	11
			PP No. 234	26	0	2	4
			Annual	52	0	0	5
			Total Area		2	2	16
08	Khanikar Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar	PP No. 39	239	0	0	11
			PP No. 39	241	0	0	15
			PP No. 39	242	0	1	4
			PP No. 39	243	0	1	0
			PP No. 49	245	0	3	10
			Annual	911	0	2	15
			PP No. 235	912	0	1	13
			Annual	84	0	0	13
			PP No. 39	240	0	0	11
			Waste Land	89	0	0	15
			Total area		2	3	7
09	Bhuyan Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar	PP No. 198	613	0	0	17
			PP No. 197	614	0	1	9
			PP No. 7	615	0	1	5
			PP No. 178	619	0	0	15
			PP No. 34	620	0	0	6
			PP No. 38	621	0	0	6
			PP No. 38	622	0	0	11
			Waste land	625	0	0	5
			Waste land	626	0	0	5
			PP No. 178	659	0	0	15
			PP No. 178	660	0	1	5
			PP No. 54	661	0	0	7
			PP No. 106	684	0	0	19
			PP No. 48	685	0	1	1
			PP No. 248	680	0	0	18
			PP No. 3	681	0	1	15
			PP No. 28	682	0	0	3
			PP No. 11	690	0	1	17
			PP No. 248	698	0	0	18

1	2	3	4	5	6		
09	Bhuyan Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar—Contd.	Waste land	689	0	0	9
			PP No. 76	822	0	1	14
			PP No. 76	825	0	0	18
			PP No. 36	827	0	0	14
			PP No. 76	495	0	1	13
			PP No. 48	591	0	0	8
			PP No. 201	870	0	1	0
			Waste land	526	0	0	4
			PP No. 197	631	0	0	12
			PP No. 248	699	0	0	6
			Waste land	514	0	0	6
			PP No. 202	707	0	0	8
			PP No. 166	706	0	0	9
			PP No. 95	627	0	1	12
			PP No. 183	667	0	1	6
			PP No. 76	826	0	0	5
			PP No. 166	821	0	0	13
			PP No. 54	623	0	0	9
			PP No. 76	493	0	0	7
			Total Area		5	4	10
10	Raidongia Gaon	Gadhuli Bazar	PP No. 65	154	0	0	2
			Waste land	160	0	1	2
			Waste land	165	0	1	4
			PP No. 45	166	0	1	13
			PP No. 48	167	0	0	9
			PP No. 12	168	0	0	9
			PP No. 451	169	0	0	4
			PP No. 17	170	0	2	0
			PP No. 5	171	0	0	5
			PP No. 62	172	0	0	4
			PP No. 5	173	0	1	15
			PP No. 5	174	0	0	5
			PP No. 40	175	0	2	2
			PP No. 40	178	0	0	15
			PP No. 5	176	0	1	2
			PP No. 62	172	0	1	0
			PP No. 59	182	0	0	9
			PP No. 28	183	0	0	9
			Total Area		3	0	9

[F. No. O-12016/7/2004-ONGD-IV]

N. C. ZAKHUP, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 41.—जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि जोरहाट और गोलाघाट शहर, जिला जोरहाट एवं गोलाघाट को प्राकृतिक गैस आपूर्ति के लिये लाकुवा से गोलाघाट तक और खोराघाट (घोलापानी) से गोलाघाट तक आसाम गैस कम्पनी लिमिटेड, दुलियाजान द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछायी जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये इसके साथ उपबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित करती है।

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आपत्ति और मुद्दाव सक्षम अधिकारी नामतः जिला उपायुक्त गोलाघाट, अमम को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति और मुद्दाव देने वाला हर व्यक्ति यह भी बताएगा कि क्या वह अपनी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से चाहता है अथवा किसी विधि व्यवसायी के माध्यम से।

अनुसूची

चक्र : सरुपथार

जिला : गोलाघाट

राज्य : आसाम

क्रम नं.	गांव का नाम	मौजा	पट्टा नं.	दाग नं.	क्षेत्रफल			टिप्पणी
					बीघा	कट्टा	लूसा	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1 नं. राजपुखरी गांव	सरुपथार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	436	0	1	17	
	3 नं. खण्ड		एकसना नं.	435	0	1	13	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 204	454	0	1	19	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 116	453	0	1	06	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	654	0	1	13	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	486	0	2	11	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 61	492	0	2	06	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 210	493	0	1	08	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 136	491	0	1	06	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 134	507	0	1	13	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	505	0	2	10	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 235	510	0	1	06	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	522	0	0	18	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 357	524	0	1	0	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 357	523	0	1	0	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 78	538	0	1	17	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 166	542	0	0	01	
			सरकारी	543	1	0	05	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	558	0	3	19	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 58	566	0	0	06	
			सरकारी	641	0	0	09	
			सरकारी	667	0	2	11	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1 नं. राजपुखरी गांव 3 नं. खण्ड	सरुपथार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 53 मियादी पट्टा नं. 242 मियादी पट्टा नं. 242 मियादी पट्टा नं. 143 मियादी पट्टा नं. 142 मियादी पट्टा नं. 173 मियादी पट्टा नं. 140 मियादी पट्टा नं. 230 मियादी पट्टा नं. 316 मियादी पट्टा नं. 124 मियादी पट्टा नं. 120 कुल क्षेत्रफल	593 592 606 607 618 632 637 642 646 647 648	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 3 0 2 2 2 1 0	13 18 16 17 17 06 02 06 06 01 18	
2.	1 नं. राजपुखरी गांव 1 नं. खण्ड	सरुपथार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 33 मियादी पट्टा नं. 40 मियादी पट्टा नं. 32 मियादी पट्टा नं. 2 मियादी पट्टा नं. 21 मियादी पट्टा नं. 108 एकसना सरकारी सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 324 मियादी पट्टा नं. 181 सरकारी सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 176 मियादी पट्टा नं. 176 मियादी पट्टा नं. 244 मियादी पट्टा नं. 347 एकरसना कुल क्षेत्रफल	09 10 11 12 35 36 38 57 58 56 90 89 101 143 170 174 175 188	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	2 2 2 3 3 2 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 1	1 5 9 1 1 6 10 08 16 15 07 11 04 16 18 17 06 06	
3.	काचमारी गाँव	सरुपथार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 199 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 170 मियादी पट्टा नं. 49 सरकारी मियादी पट्टा नं. 59 कुल क्षेत्रफल	358 418 361 362 360 359	0 0 0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0 0 1	01 08 19 5 0 13	
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		2	3	13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. रेगंमा गाँव	सरुपथार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 177	12	0	1	0		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 177	13	0	0	11		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 174	14	0	2	02		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 171	15	0	0	05		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 117	55	0	4	16		
		एकसना	77	0	0	02		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 71	78	0	0	09		
		सरकारी	53	0	0	02		
		सरकारी	76	1	0	0		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 139	79	0	1	16		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 71	80	0	1	06		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 77	88	0	3	0		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 71	89	0	3	19		
		सरकारी	104	1	0	05		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 138	103	0	1	06		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 138	102	0	0	13		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 138	164	0	4	04		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	174	0	1	13		
कुल क्षेत्रफल				7	2	09		
5. इकराणी गाँव	सरुपथार	सरकारी	19	0	0	07		
1 नं. खण्ड		सरकारी	21	0	0	11		
		सरकारी	62	0	0	10		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	15	0	0	02		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	16	0	3	01		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 79	17	0	2	02		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	18	0	2	07		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 112	63	0	4	15		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 58	64	0	4	19		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 107	102	0	3	17		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 122	107	0	3	17		
कुल क्षेत्रफल				5	1	08		
6. इकराणी गाँव	सरुपथार	सरकारी	266	0	2	13		
2 नं. खंड		मियादी पट्टा नं. 105	170	1	1	15		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	213	0	3	19		
		सरकारी	228	0	0	04		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 197	426	1	1	15		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 123	227	0	0	18		
कुल क्षेत्रफल				4	1	04		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	2 नं. प्रेमहारा गाँव 1 नं. खण्ड	बरपथार	सरकारी	52	1	1	0	
			सरकारी	60	0	0	15	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	48	0	2	10	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	50	0	0	05	
			खालि	51	2	2	03	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 187	54	0	2	00	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 20	55	0	0	08	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	56	0	2	10	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 70	57	0	2	10	
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		5	4	01	
8.	सरुलागंठा गाँव 1 नं. एवं 2 नं. खंड	बरपथार	सरकारी	169	4	3	10	
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		4	3	10	
9.	बरपाभजान गाँव	बरपथार	सरकारी	86	5	3	04	
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		5	3	04	
10.	बरपथार माटिखोला ताउन 1 नं. खण्ड	बरपथार	सरकारी	217	0	3	13	
			सरकारी	191	0	0	03	
			सरकारी	236	1	1	04	
			सरकारी	249	0	3	02	
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		2	3	02	
11.	बरपथार गाँव	बरपथार	सरकारी	14	1	1	04	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	115	0	1	06	
			सरकारी	116	0	3	13	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	179	0	1	02	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	180	0	1	11	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	181	0	1	02	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	182	0	0	09	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	183	0	1	11	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	184	0	0	13	
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		3	2	11	
12.	पाभजान गाँव 1 नं. खण्ड	बरपथार	सरकारी	24	0	0	15	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	25	0	0	06	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	26	0	1	04	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 95	27	0	0	15	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 121	28	0	1	18	
			सरकारी	52	0	0	12	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	51	0	1	0	
			सरकारी	151	1	0	13	
			एकसना	50	0	3	12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
पाभजान गाँव 1 नं० खण्ड	बरपथार	सरकारी	79	0	0	13		
		एकसना	78	0	0	11		
		एकसना	77	0	1	13		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	88	0	1	09		
		एकसना	91	0	1	17		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 107	93	0	0	06		
		एकसना	94	0	0	18		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	108	0	0	08		
		सरकारी	109	0	0	09		
		सरकारी	110	0	2	17		
		सरकारी	119	0	0	06		
		एकसना	142	0	1	03		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 152	148	0	2	15		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 61	149	0	1	19		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 184	150	0	1	15		
		सरकारी	156	0	0	04		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	172	0	0	05		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	173	0	0	15		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 130	174	0	2	08		
		सरकारी	176	0	0	03		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 130	179	0	2	00		
		सरकारी	180	0	0	02		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 126	203	0	1	19		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 193	206	0	1	13		
		सरकारी	214	0	3	01		
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 90	222	0	4	03		
		सरकारी	248	3	4	07		
		सरकारी	208	0	2	06		
कुल क्षेत्रफल				15	1	00		
13. जोरहाटियाँ गाँव	बरपथार	सरकारी	87	3	4	00		
		कुल क्षेत्रफल				3	4	00
14. सांभुल गाँव	बरपथार	सरकारी	102	1	0	15		
		सरकारी	154	0	0	07		
		सरकारी	178	2	3	10		
		कुल क्षेत्रफल				3	4	12
15. रतनपुर गाँव	बरपथार	सरकारी	196	1	2	03		
		सरकारी	198	2	4	06		
		कुल क्षेत्रफल				4	1	09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	सेनछोवा गाँव	बरपथार	मियादी पट्टा नं.3	238	0	0	18	
			एकसना	241	0	1	4	
			एकसना	242	0	1	4	
			एकसना	243	0	1	00	
			एकसना	244	0	0	17	
			सरकारी	245	0	1	00	
			सरकारी	247	0	1	19	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	250	0	1	15	
			सरकारी	254	0	3	13	
			एकसना	255	0	0	17	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	256	0	1	00	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 64	257	0	0	09	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	273	0	0	03	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	274	0	0	17	
			सरकारी	275	0	1	04	
			सरकारी	279	0	3	01	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	280	0	0	17	
			सरकारी	286	0	1	04	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 21	301	0	0	06	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 21	302	0	0	15	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	304	0	0	06	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	305	0	0	17	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	306	0	0	07	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 22	307	0	0	09	
			सरकारी	308	0	0	17	
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 65	309	0	0	02	
			एकसना	310	0	1	04	
			सरकारी	351	1	0	03	
कुल क्षेत्रफल					6	3	08	
17.	1 नं. प्रेमहारा गाँव	बरपथार	सरकारी	37	3	4	10	
कुल क्षेत्रफल					3	4	10	
18.	पाभजान बागान	बरपथार	30 सना	39	0	0	16	
			30 सना	40	0	1	09	
			30 सना	51	0	0	06	
			सरकारी	54	0	0	04	
			30 सना	55	2	1	13	
			30 सना	56	0	2	06	
			30 सना	57	1	1	12	
कुल क्षेत्रफल					4	3	06	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	1 नं. तामुलि गाँव	बरपथार	सरकारी	267	0	0	15
			सरकारी	268	0	0	09
			सरकारी	263	0	0	07
			सरकारी	262	0	0	09
			सरकारी	315	3	0	12
			सरकारी	347	0	0	03
			सरकारी	314	0	0	04
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		3	2	19
20.	2 नं. तामुलि गाँव	बरपथार	सरकारी	11	0	1	00
			सरकारी	17	0	0	17
			एकसना	20	0	0	18
			सरकारी	31	1	3	14
			सरकारी	36	0	1	08
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 13	38	0	1	13
			सरकारी	102	0	1	17
			सरकारी	103	0	3	17
			सरकारी	118	0	0	02
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 21	119	0	1	08
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	156	0	2	11
			सरकारी	163	0	0	03
			सरकारी	164	0	0	04
			सरकारी	165	0	0	02
			सरकारी	166	0	0	09
			एकसना	167	0	1	02
			सरकारी	168	0	1	12
			सरकारी	351	0	0	09
			सरकारी	354	0	1	00
			एकसना	363	0	0	09
			सरकारी	1	0	1	00
			सरकारी	2	0	1	08
			सरकारी	3	0	1	04
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 33	8	0	2	02
			सरकारी	291	0	0	17
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		7	3	12
21.	2 नं. भलहानितुप गाँव	घिलाधारी	172	एकसना नं.	0	0	2
			177	मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	0	3	1
			178	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	0	3	13
			180	सरकारी	0	0	7
			198	मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	1	1	16
			199	सरकारी	0	1	9
			200	सरकारी	0	0	7
			197	मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	0	0	5
			174	मियादी पट्टा नं. 22	0	4	11
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		4	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	कालुजान गाँव	घिलाधारी	7	मियादी पट्टा नं. 58	0	0	18
			18	सरकारी	0	1	6
			27	मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	0	0	6
			62	मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	0	0	15
			63	मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	0	2	6
			81	मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	0	0	5
			82	मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	0	0	3
			83	सरकारी	0	4	3
			84	सरकारी	0	1	1
			87	मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	0	1	17
			107	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	0	0	10
			141	एकसना नं.	0	0	8
			154	सरकारी	0	0	9
			155	मियादी पट्टा नं. 37	0	0	18
			190	मियादी पट्टा नं. 27	0	0	1
			201	सरकारी	0	0	7
			202	मियादी पट्टा नं. 30	0	0	11
			204	मियादी पट्टा नं. 10	0	0	17
			235	मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	0	0	13
			242	मियादी पट्टा नं. 13	0	0	18
			247	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	0	0	18
			189	मियादी पट्टा नं. 27	0	0	7
			271	सरकारी	0	0	4
			272	मियादी पट्टा नं. 50	0	1	6
			274	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0	0	13
			289	मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	0	0	9
			378	मियादी पट्टा नं. 55	0	1	2
			380	मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	0	0	18
			387	सरकारी	0	0	3
			385	सरकारी	0	0	2
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	5	0	4
23.	चाकियालटिंग गाँव	घिलाधारी	14	सरकारी	0	3	2
			3	सरकारी	0	0	3
			9	सरकारी	0	1	6
			66	30 सना	0	2	2
			65	सरकारी	0	1	8
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	1	3	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	नूगुरा गाँव	धिलाधारी	37	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	0	2	13
			43	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	0	0	15
			44	मियादी पट्टा नं. 58	0	0	9
			45	मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	0	0	6
			46	मियादी पट्टा नं. 37	0	0	17
			59	मियादी पट्टा नं. 84	0	0	17
			60	मियादी पट्टा नं. 44	0	0	17
			65	मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	0	0	15
			66	मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	0	0	11
			69	मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	0	0	18
			76	मियादी पट्टा नं. 58	0	0	13
			83	मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	0	1	4
			84	मियादी पट्टा नं. 36	0	2	6
			94	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	0	1	17
			109	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	0	1	17
			117	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	0	2	8
			120	मियादी पट्टा नं. 43	0	0	18
			114	सरकारी	0	0	9
			122	सरकारी	0	0	18
			123	मियादी पट्टा नं. 43	0	0	13
			124	मियादी पट्टा नं. 43	0	0	18
			186	मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	0	0	15
			187	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	0	0	6
			188	मियादी पट्टा नं. 71	0	0	6
			532	मियादी पट्टा नं. 84	0	0	7
			524	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0	0	7
			191	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	0	1	15
			198	मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	0	0	2
			199	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0	0	13
			200	सरकारी	0	1	2
			211	मियादी पट्टा नं. 89	0	0	18
			212	मियादी पट्टा नं. 89	0	1	8
			213	मियादी पट्टा नं. 111	0	0	13
			214	मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	0	1	8
			215	मियादी पट्टा नं. 107	0	0	18
			216	मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	0	0	13
			225	मियादी पट्टा नं. 107	1	0	14
			345	मियादी पट्टा नं. 102	0	2	1
			346	मियादी पट्टा नं. 83	0	0	15
			348	मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	0	1	9
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		8	4	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	आइतोनियाभिरि गाँव	धिलाधारी	516	मियादी पट्टा नं. 75	0	1	11
			480	मियादी पट्टा नं. 75	0	0	9
			498	मियादी पट्टा नं. 43	0	0	4
			468	मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	0	0	9
			467	मियादी पट्टा नं. 45	0	0	6
			479	मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	0	1	8
			539	मियादी पट्टा नं. 29	0	0	17
			540	मियादी पट्टा नं. 29	0	0	15
			449	मियादी पट्टा नं. 84	0	0	9
			450	मियादी पट्टा नं. 62	0	0	18
			458	मियादी पट्टा नं. 33	0	0	9
			390	मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	0	0	7
			400	मियादी पट्टा नं. 61	0	1	7
			415	मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	0	1	19
			254	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	0	0	9
			255	मियादी पट्टा नं. 77	0	1	9
			272	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	0	0	17
			273	मियादी पट्टा नं. 46	0	0	9
			277	मियादी पट्टा नं. 77	0	2	15
			221	मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	1	0	14
			223	मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	0	0	7
			76	मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	0	0	4
			250	सरकारी	0	2	1
			294	मियादी पट्टा नं. 94	0	1	17
			309	मियादी पट्टा नं. 37	0	0	17
			320	मियादी पट्टा नं. 99	0	0	13
			321	मियादी पट्टा नं. 29	0	0	9
			348	सरकारी	0	1	8
			349	मियादी पट्टा नं. 29	0	1	8
			362	सरकारी	0	2	13
			390	मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	0	0	7
			542	मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	0	0	9
			510	मियादी पट्टा नं. 75	0	0	18
			502	मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	0	0	11
			322	मियादी पट्टा नं. 53	0	0	7
			511	सरकारी	0	3	0
			543	मियादी पट्टा नं. 43	0	0	15
			555	मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	0	0	2
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	8	1	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	बार्टिंग ग्रांट	घिलाधारी	2	फि: सि: नं. 1	0	2	2
			3	फि: सि: नं. 1	1	2	16
			4	फि: सि: नं. 1	0	0	12
			6	फि: सि: नं. 1	0	0	4
			19	फि: सि: नं. 1	0	0	2
			49	फि: सि: नं. 1	0	1	16
			57	फि: सि: नं. 1	0	0	4
			98	फि: सि: नं. 1	0	0	15
			101	फि: सि: नं. 1	0	0	18
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	2	4	9
27.	गारी गाँव	घिलाधारी	73	मियादी पट्टा नं. 141	0	0	9
			74	सरकारी	0	0	15
			75	मियादी पट्टा नं. 131	0	0	2
			76	मियादी पट्टा नं. 130	0	1	4
			77	मियादी पट्टा नं. 130	0	0	11
			78	मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	0	1	8
			162	सरकारी	0	0	4
			285	सरकारी	0	0	6
			293	मियादी पट्टा नं. 130	0	0	18
			294	मियादी पट्टा नं. 138	0	0	18
			295	मियादी पट्टा नं. 74	0	0	9
			296	मियादी पट्टा नं. 70	0	1	7
			297	मियादी पट्टा नं. 30	0	0	7
			299	मियादी पट्टा नं. 138	0	1	2
			300	मियादी पट्टा नं. 29	0	0	4
			522	सरकारी	0	3	0
			523	मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	0	0	18
			528	मियादी पट्टा नं. 30	0	0	11
			529	मियादी पट्टा नं. 30	0	0	17
			530	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	0	1	6
			533	मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	0	0	7
			535	मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	0	0	5
			534	मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	0	0	12
			536	मियादी पट्टा नं. 120	0	0	4
			537	मियादी पट्टा नं. 10	0	0	4
			538	मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	0	0	6
			539	मियादी पट्टा नं. 120	0	0	7
			540	मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	0	0	7
			541	मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	0	0	15
			542	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	0	0	9
			543	मियादी पट्टा नं. 22	0	0	7
			544	मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	0	0	7
			545	मियादी पट्टा नं. 74	0	0	9
			546	मियादी पट्टा नं. 43	0	0	7
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	4	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	रुपकलिया गाँव (१ म खंड)	आठगाँव	1	सरकारी	0	1	0
			2	मियादी पट्टा नं. 81	0	0	11
			1416	मियादी पट्टा नं. 81	0	0	7
			121	मियादी पट्टा नं. 257	0	0	15
			4	मियादी पट्टा नं. 64	0	1	11
			5	मियादी पट्टा नं. 244	0	1	19
			6	मियादी पट्टा नं. 257	0	1	2
			7	मियादी पट्टा नं. 77	0	1	6
			156	सरकारी	0	0	4
			8	मियादी पट्टा नं. 245	0	1	1
			9	मियादी पट्टा नं. 174	0	1	11
			10	मियादी पट्टा नं. 174	0	1	2
			11	मियादी पट्टा नं. 310	0	2	10
			14	मियादी पट्टा नं. 345	0	1	17
			17	मियादी पट्टा नं. 221	0	1	15
			18	मियादी पट्टा नं. 124	0	1	7
			19	मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	0	0	18
			20	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0	0	13
			21	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0	0	18
			22	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0	0	18
			24	मियादी पट्टा नं. 201	0	0	6
			25	मियादी पट्टा नं. 10	0	0	2
			26	सरकारी	0	1	2
			28	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0	0	9
			30	सरकारी	0	0	7
			31	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0	0	6
			32	मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	0	1	0
			33	मियादी पट्टा नं. 163	0	0	17
			1338	सरकारी	0	0	5
			34	मियादी पट्टा नं. 126	0	0	18
			35	मियादी पट्टा नं. 20	0	0	15
			36	मियादी पट्टा नं. 164	0	0	9
			37	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0	0	13
			38	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0	0	18
			1388	मियादी पट्टा नं. 222	0	1	3
			41	मियादी पट्टा नं. 222	0	1	3
			42	मियादी पट्टा नं. 224	0	0	15
			43	मियादी पट्टा नं. 209	0	0	15
			44	मियादी पट्टा नं. 24	0	0	8
			45	मियादी पट्टा नं. 83	0	0	6
			46	मियादी पट्टा नं. 153	0	1	9
			49	मियादी पट्टा नं. 168	0	0	11
			50	मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	0	0	17
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		7	3	19

चक्र : गोलाघाट

जिला : गोलाघाट

राज्य : आसाम

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	चक्रधरा गाँव	आठगाँव	1	मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	0	1	15
			5	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	0	0	18
			6	मियादी पट्टा नं. 199	0	2	4
			7	मियादी पट्टा नं. 199	0	3	6
			1351	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	0	3
			213	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	0	13
			214	मियादी पट्टा नं. 48	0	0	15
			216	मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	0	1	4
			218	मियादी पट्टा नं. 24	0	0	7
			219	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	0	3
			1356	सरकारी	0	0	14
			222	मियादी पट्टा नं. 25	0	0	9
			229	मियादी पट्टा नं. 24	0	1	17
			231	मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	0	0	6
			236	मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	0	0	15
			237	मियादी पट्टा नं. 196	0	0	13
			238	सरकारी	0	1	2
			239	मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	0	0	6
			240	मियादी पट्टा नं. 330	0	0	15
			241	मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	0	0	15
			242	मियादी पट्टा नं. 281	0	1	18
			246	मियादी पट्टा नं. 282	0	1	4
			400	मियादी पट्टा नं. 174	0	0	18
			401	मियादी पट्टा नं. 260	0	0	9
			402	मियादी पट्टा नं. 162	0	0	9
			403	मियादी पट्टा नं. 411	0	0	9
			407	मियादी पट्टा नं. 281	0	1	8
			409	मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	0	0	17
			412	मियादी पट्टा नं. 281	0	0	6
			413	मियादी पट्टा नं. 112	0	0	9
			415	सरकारी	0	0	9
			416	मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	0	0	9
			419	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0	0	7
			420	मियादी पट्टा नं. 112	0	0	8
			421	मियादी पट्टा नं. 273	0	0	9
			708	मियादी पट्टा नं. 112	0	0	18
			709	सरकारी	0	0	9
			711	मियादी पट्टा नं. 247	0	0	18
			712	मियादी पट्टा नं. 200	0	1	2
			720	मियादी पट्टा नं. 303	0	0	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	चक्रधरा गाँव	आठगाँव	721	मियादी पट्टा नं. 141	0	0	18
			729	मियादी पट्टा नं. 303	0	0	9
			742	मियादी पट्टा नं. 140	0	1	8
			743	मियादी पट्टा नं. 140	0	1	11
			746	मियादी पट्टा नं. 261	0	1	15
			747	मियादी पट्टा नं. 201	0	0	18
			1139	मियादी पट्टा नं. 117	0	1	19
			1140	मियादी पट्टा नं. 118	0	1	2
			1141	मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	0	1	1
			1143	मियादी पट्टा नं. 247	0	0	13
			1144	मियादी पट्टा नं. 264	0	0	6
			1145	मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	0	0	7
			1146	सरकारी	0	1	4
			1148	मियादी पट्टा नं. 263	0	0	16
			1149	मियादी पट्टा नं. 118	0	3	2
			217	सरकारी	0	2	0
			422	मियादी पट्टा नं. 173	0	0	4
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	10	2	18
30.	बेंगेनाखुवा गाँव	मौखोवा	1060	मियादी पट्टा नं. 145	0	2	0
			1059	मियादी पट्टा नं. 145	0	0	15
			1049	मियादी पट्टा नं. 170	0	1	6
			1047	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0	0	4
			1045	मियादी पट्टा नं. 235	0	3	13
			1051	मियादी पट्टा नं. 133	0	0	4
			1044	मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	0	1	6
			1035	मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	0	1	9
			1034	मियादी पट्टा नं. 123	0	2	8
			1036	मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	0	0	6
			1064	मियादी पट्टा नं. 284	0	0	8
			1061	मियादी पट्टा नं. 201	0	1	6
			1024	मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	0	0	4
			1025	मियादी पट्टा नं. 248	0	2	0
			1026	मियादी पट्टा नं. 25	0	2	10
			1017	मियादी पट्टा नं. 272	0	1	13
			1018	मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	0	0	13
			1013	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0	0	2
			1014	मियादी पट्टा नं. 272	0	1	6
			1015	मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	0	2	4
			977	मियादी पट्टा नं. 15	0	0	11
			983	मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	0	0	6
			980	सरकारी	0	1	9
			981	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	0	0	4

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30.	बेंगेनाखुवा गाँव	मौखोवा	982	मियादी पट्टा नं. 169	0	2	15
			986	मियादी पट्टा नं. 223	0	4	4
			987	मियादी पट्टा नं. 129	0	0	4
			1087	सरकारी	0	0	6
			842	मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	0	1	2
			843	मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	0	1	6
			844	मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	0	1	9
			850	मियादी पट्टा नं. 156	0	0	3
			845	मियादी पट्टा नं. 120	0	1	0
			849	मियादी पट्टा नं. 234	0	2	4
			848	मियादी पट्टा नं. 202	0	0	4
			847	मियादी पट्टा नं. 277	0	1	11
			634	मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	0	0	15
			635	मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	0	0	7
			636	मियादी पट्टा नं. 223	0	1	2
			637	मियादी पट्टा नं. 20	0	2	4
			639	मियादी पट्टा नं. 161	0	1	13
			649	मियादी पट्टा नं. 160	0	0	3
			643	मियादी पट्टा नं. 188	0	1	13
			642	मियादी पट्टा नं. 188	0	1	9
			676	सरकारी	0	0	4
			628	मियादी पट्टा नं. 188	0	0	3
			640	मियादी पट्टा नं. 188	0	1	2
			627	मियादी पट्टा नं. 188	0	1	6
			625	मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	0	0	6
			254	मियादी पट्टा नं. 198	0	0	17
			102	मियादी पट्टा नं. 128	0	1	4
			103	सरकारी	0	0	7
			256	मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	0	2	15
			257	मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	0	3	12
			258	मियादी पट्टा नं. 228	0	0	6
			242	मियादी पट्टा नं. 219	0	2	11
			245	मियादी पट्टा नं. 219	0	2	4
			243	मियादी पट्टा नं. 15	0	1	8
			244	मियादी पट्टा नं. 15	0	1	9
			101	मियादी पट्टा नं. 256	0	1	2
			255	मियादी पट्टा नं. 85	0	1	2
			108	मियादी पट्टा नं. 177	0	1	8
			98	मियादी पट्टा नं. 256	0	2	15
			99	मियादी पट्टा नं. 256	0	0	13
			100	मियादी पट्टा नं. 256	1	1	8
			97	मियादी पट्टा नं. 184	0	1	9
			641	मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	0	0	3
			1016	मियादी पट्टा नं. 214	0	0	6
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		17	4	1

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31.	बेंगेनाखुवा ग्रान्ट गाँव प्रथम भाग	मौखोवा	159	मियादी पट्टा नं. 17	0	3	15
			164	मियादी पट्टा नं.	0	0	11
			165	मियादी पट्टा नं. 19	0	2	4
			168	मियादी पट्टा नं. 18	0	1	15
			163	मियादी पट्टा नं.	0	0	9
			162	मियादी पट्टा नं. 16	0	0	17
			169	मियादी पट्टा नं. 33	0	2	16
			170	मियादी पट्टा नं. 20	0	1	1
			171	सरकारी	0	0	17
			173	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	0	2	2
			174	सरकारी	0	0	4
			188	सरकारी	0	0	11
			189	मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	0	0	6
			191	मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	0	0	6
			194	मियादी पट्टा नं. 29	0	1	8
			196	मियादी पट्टा नं. 29	0	0	6
			215	मियादी पट्टा नं. 15	0	0	9
			216	मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	0	0	11
			214	फि: सि नं. 1	0	0	13
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	4	1	1
32.	बरफुकनर खाट गाँव	मौखोवा	1525	मियादी पट्टा नं. 144	0	0	8
			1524	मियादी पट्टा नं. 322	0	1	4
			1526	मियादी पट्टा नं. 144	0	2	4
			1527	मियादी पट्टा नं. 322	0	1	2
			1528	मियादी पट्टा नं. 317	0	0	18
			1529	सरकारी	0	3	13
			1530	मियादी पट्टा नं. 322	0	0	15
			1536	मियादी पट्टा नं. 317	0	0	7
			1541	सरकारी	0	0	9
			1542	सरकारी	0	2	8
			1544	मियादी पट्टा नं. 230	0	0	12
			1545	सरकारी	0	0	17
			1546	मियादी पट्टा नं. 134	0	1	4
			1415	मियादी पट्टा नं. 406	0	0	7
			1414	मियादी पट्टा नं. 297	0	0	17
			1193	मियादी पट्टा नं. 430	0	0	11
			1192		0	1	0
			1191	मियादी पट्टा नं. 442	0	1	17
			1190	मियादी पट्टा नं. 442	0	0	7
			1189	मियादी पट्टा नं. 442	0	1	17
			1041	मियादी पट्टा नं. 153	0	1	11
			1043	मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	0	2	2
			1044	सरकारी	0	0	3
			1045	मियादी पट्टा नं. 153	0	0	11
			1047	मियादी पट्टा नं. 730	0	1	0

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32.	बरफुकनर खाट गाँव	मौखोवा	650	सरकारी	0	2	8
			652	मियादी पट्टा नं. 284	0	0	14
			653	सरकारी	0	1	11
			667	मियादी पट्टा नं. 123	0	0	9
			665	मियादी पट्टा नं. 460	0	0	7
			660	मियादी पट्टा नं. 284	0	2	18
			501	मियादी पट्टा नं. 331	1	0	1
			502	मियादी पट्टा नं. 313	0	3	13
			503	सरकारी	0	0	3
			101	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0	0	17
			105	मियादी पट्टा नं. 117	1	0	12
			104	मियादी पट्टा नं. 439	0	0	17
			117	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0	2	10
			118	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0	0	9
			116	मियादी पट्टा नं. 401	0	0	12
			129	मियादी पट्टा नं. 401	0	0	4
			130	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0	1	13
			132	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0	1	2
			131	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0	0	6
			134	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	0	6
			135	मियादी पट्टा नं. 324	0	1	4
			136	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	1	8
			664	मियादी पट्टा नं. 284	0	0	17
			1046	मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	0	0	4
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		12	3	9
33.	तरफात गाँव	मौखोवा	34	सरकारी	0	1	18
			12	मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	0	3	4
			11	मियादी पट्टा नं. 281	0	0	17
			31	मियादी पट्टा नं. 281	0	0	17
			13	मियादी पट्टा नं. 281	0	1	19
			9	मियादी पट्टा नं. 318	0	0	12
			15	मियादी पट्टा नं. 238	0	2	2
			14	सरकारी	1	0	12
			17	मियादी पट्टा नं. 192	0	0	13
			21	मियादी पट्टा नं. 67	0	0	13
			20	मियादी पट्टा नं. 315	0	0	15
			19	मियादी पट्टा नं. 315	0	4	4
			54	सरकारी	0	0	7
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		4	3	3
34.	गौहॉई गाँव	कछारीहात	18	सरकारी	0	3	0
			17	मियादी पट्टा नं. 226	0	0	3
			15	मियादी पट्टा नं. 50	0	1	4
			19	सरकारी	0	0	3
			16	मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	0	0	9

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34.	गौहाई गाँव	कछारीहात	13	मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	0	0	9
			12	मियादी पट्टा नं. 264	0	0	10
			11	मियादी पट्टा नं. 152	0	2	2
			10	मियादी पट्टा नं. 156	0	4	2
			25	मियादी पट्टा नं. 156	0	0	13
			26	मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	0	0	18
			27	मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	0	0	14
			4	मियादी पट्टा नं. 162	0	0	13
			30	मियादी पट्टा नं. 162	0	0	9
			35	मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	0	3	6
			36	मियादी पट्टा नं. 193	0	1	15
			29	मियादी पट्टा नं. 156	0	0	5
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	4	0	15
35.	कचारीहात गाँव	कचारीहात	990	मियादी पट्टा नं. 221	0	2	2
			991	मियादी पट्टा नं. 139	0	2	15
			992	मियादी पट्टा नं. 186	0	2	15
			993	मियादी पट्टा नं.	0	0	3
			890	मियादी पट्टा नं. 302	0	3	1
			889	मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	0	0	17
			882	सरकारी	0	2	11
			884	मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	0	0	4
			885	मियादी पट्टा नं. 156	0	1	2
			879	मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	0	0	15
			878	मियादी पट्टा नं. 82	0	0	18
			886	मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	0	2	4
			599	सरकारी	0	0	6
			875	मियादी पट्टा नं.	0	0	15
			874	मियादी पट्टा नं. 91	0	0	11
			873	मियादी पट्टा नं. 137	0	0	15
			1358	मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	0	2	2
			603	मियादी पट्टा नं. 243	0	2	4
			618	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0	0	7
			617	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0	0	2
			619	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0	0	10
			620	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0	2	6
			616	मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	0	3	13
			623	सरकारी	0	1	0
			1318	शून्य	0	3	15
			624	मियादी पट्टा नं. 308	0	3	2
			612	मियादी पट्टा नं. 139	0	0	4
			510	मियादी पट्टा नं. 115	0	2	13
			1356	मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	0	3	4
			508	सरकारी	0	2	6
			507	मियादी पट्टा नं. 57	0	0	17
			506	मियादी पट्टा नं. 300	0	2	8

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35.	कछारीहात गाँव—जारी	कछारीहात	505	मियादी पट्टा नं. 265	0	0	9
			503	मियादी पट्टा नं. शून्य	0	0	2
			504	मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	0	0	9
			407	मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	0	2	1
			393	मियादी पट्टा नं. 13	0	1	2
			522	मियादी पट्टा नं. 300	0	0	3
			1364	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	0	4
			399	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	1	2
			400	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	1	13
			401	मियादी पट्टा नं. 234	0	1	13
			403	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	0	2
			404	मियादी पट्टा नं. 274	0	3	18
			405	मियादी पट्टा नं. 106	0	2	8
			408	मियादी पट्टा नं. 141	0	1	17
			409	मियादी पट्टा नं. 156	0	2	15
			412	मियादी पट्टा नं. 294	0	0	5
			402	मियादी पट्टा नं. 121	0	0	12
			291	मियादी पट्टा नं. 241	0	0	3
			286	मियादी पट्टा नं. 311	0	4	3
			287	मियादी पट्टा नं. 296	0	0	4
			115	मियादी पट्टा नं. 69	0	4	4
			117	मियादी पट्टा नं. 297	0	0	4
			129	मियादी पट्टा नं. 297	0	1	6
			131	मियादी पट्टा नं. 196	0	0	4
			118	मियादी पट्टा नं. 187	0	0	11
			119	मियादी पट्टा नं. 297	0	3	6
			128	मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	0	0	2
			126	मियादी पट्टा नं. 272	1	1	1
			127	मियादी पट्टा नं. 272	0	0	3
			140	मियादी पट्टा नं. 283	0	0	5
			141	मियादी पट्टा नं. 230	0	0	4
			142	मियादी पट्टा नं. 230	0	0	2
			139	मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	0	0	3
			1335	सरकारी	0	0	7
			883	मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	0	0	13
			605	सरकारी	0	0	7
			19	सरकारी	0	0	5
				कुल क्षेत्रफल	19	0	19
36.	रायडोंगिया गाँव	कछारीहाट	253	मियादी पट्टा नं. 266	0	0	18
			252	मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	0	3	2
			254	मियादी पट्टा नं. 266	0	3	15
			256	मियादी पट्टा नं. 395	0	0	14
			257	मियादी पट्टा नं. 398	0	2	0
			259	मियादी पट्टा नं. 82	0	4	19

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36.	रायडोंगिया गाँव—जारी	कछारीहाट—जारी	262	मियादी पट्टा नं. 306	0	0	18
			263	मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	0	2	7
			264	मियादी पट्टा नं. 39	0	0	3
			265	मियादी पट्टा नं. 306	0	3	2
			266	सरकारी	0	0	6
			267	मियादी पट्टा नं. 326	0	2	15
			390	मियादी पट्टा नं. 263	0	1	15
			391	मियादी पट्टा नं. 189	0	1	17
			397	मियादी पट्टा नं. 84	0	0	5
			388	मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	0	0	2
			387	मियादी पट्टा नं. 307	0	0	5
			389	मियादी पट्टा नं. 443	0	3	12
			411	मियादी पट्टा नं. 436	0	2	10
			415	मियादी पट्टा नं. 307	0	3	16
			416	मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	0	3	2
			417	मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	0	3	10
			418	मियादी पट्टा नं. 129	0	1	9
			419	मियादी पट्टा नं. 369	0	1	6
			421	मियादी पट्टा नं. 132	0	0	15
			422	मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	0	0	13
			423	मियादी पट्टा नं. 305	0	0	7
			424	मियादी पट्टा नं. 181	0	0	11
			425	मियादी पट्टा नं. 303	0	0	13
			426	मियादी पट्टा नं. 227	0	0	15
			427	सरकारी	0	1	8
			428	मियादी पट्टा नं. 323	0	0	15
			429	मियादी पट्टा नं. 321	0	0	9
			430	मियादी पट्टा नं. 179	0	0	7
			431	मियादी पट्टा नं. 449	0	1	9
			432	मियादी पट्टा नं. 353	0	0	11
			433	मियादी पट्टा नं. 203	0	0	11
			435	मियादी पट्टा नं. 302	0	0	17
			437	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0	0	7
			438	मियादी पट्टा नं. 258	0	0	7
			439	मियादी पट्टा नं. 303	0	2	8
			440	मियादी पट्टा नं. 117	0	2	15
			443	मियादी पट्टा नं. 209	0	3	10
			445	मियादी पट्टा नं. 177	0	1	2
			446	मियादी पट्टा नं. 392	0	0	15
			447	मियादी पट्टा नं. 205	0	0	13
			448	मियादी पट्टा नं. 205	0	0	7
			449	मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	0	0	4
			450	मियादी पट्टा नं. 209	0	0	7
			451	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0	0	7
			452	मियादी पट्टा नं. 373	0	0	6
			453	मियादी पट्टा नं. 70	0	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	रायडोंगिया गाँव—जारी	कछारीहाट—जारी	454	मियादी पट्टा नं. 255	0	0	11
			455	मियादी पट्टा नं. 154	0	0	11
			456	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0	0	13
			457	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0	0	11
			458	मियादी पट्टा नं. 60	0	0	9
			460	मियादी पट्टा नं. 301	0	0	6
			459	मियादी पट्टा नं. 415	0	0	6
			461	मियादी पट्टा नं. 256	0	0	7
			462	मियादी पट्टा नं. 33	0	0	11
			463	मियादी पट्टा नं. 414	0	0	5
			464	मियादी पट्टा नं. 321	0	0	7
			465	मियादी पट्टा नं. 142	0	0	6
			466	मियादी पट्टा नं. 254	0	0	13
			467	मियादी पट्टा नं. 301	0	0	6
			468	मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	0	0	18
			469	मियादी पट्टा नं. 142	0	0	9
			470	मियादी पट्टा नं. 255	0	0	6
			471	मियादी पट्टा नं. 413	0	0	4
			472	मियादी पट्टा नं. 413	0	0	9
			473	मियादी पट्टा नं. 125	0	0	15
			474	मियादी पट्टा नं. 144	0	0	8
			475	मियादी पट्टा नं. 255	0	0	13
			476	मियादी पट्टा नं. 322	0	0	9
			477	मियादी पट्टा नं. 361	0	0	11
			478	मियादी पट्टा नं. 225	0	0	9
			479	मियादी पट्टा नं. 226	0	0	9
			480	मियादी पट्टा नं. 205	0	0	11
			481	मियादी पट्टा नं. 413	0	0	13
			482	मियादी पट्टा नं. 124	0	0	11
			483	मियादी पट्टा नं. 255	0	0	11
			484	मियादी पट्टा नं. 247	0	0	17
			500	मियादी पट्टा नं. 361	0	0	14
			501	मियादी पट्टा नं. 157	1	2	10
			502	मियादी पट्टा नं. 366	0	0	5
			497	मियादी पट्टा नं. 390	0	3	12
			498	मियादी पट्टा नं. 394	0	1	0
			495	मियादी पट्टा नं. 223	0	1	0
			496	मियादी पट्टा नं. 390	0	3	1
			560	मियादी पट्टा नं. 448	0	2	15
			268	मियादी पट्टा नं. 77	0	0	2
			559	मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	0	0	15
			446	मियादी पट्टा नं. 392	0	0	15
			976	सरकारी	0	3	1
			279	सरकारी	0	0	7
			556	मियादी पट्टा नं. 180	0	1	0
कुल क्षेत्रफल					22	3	10

[फा. सं. ओ-12016/7/2004-ओएनजीडी-IV]

एन. सी. जाखूप अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2004

S. O. 41.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for supply of natural gas to Jorhat and Golaghat towns in the districts of Jorhat and Golaghat respectively in the state of Assam, Pipelines should be laid from Lakwa to Golaghat and Khoraghat (Gholapani) to Golaghat by Assam Gas Company Limited, Duliajan;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

2. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification send objections and suggestions to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority, namely, the Deputy Commissioner, Golaghat District, Assam and such person may also state whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULED**Circle—Sarupathar****Dist.—Golaghat****State—Assam**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Mouza	Dag No.	Patta No.	Area		
					B	K	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1No. Rajapukhuri Village 3rd part	Sarupathar	436	PP No. 72	0	1	17
			435	Annul	0	1	13
			454	PP No. 204	0	1	19
			453	PP No. 216	0	1	6
			654	PP No. 72	0	1	13
			486	PP No. 69	0	2	11
			492	PP No. 61	0	2	6
			493	PP No. 210	0	1	8
			491	PP No. 136	0	1	6
			507	PP No. 134	0	1	13
			505	PP No. 51	0	2	10
			510	PP No. 235	0	1	6
			522	PP No. 183	0	0	18
			524	PP No. 357	0	1	0
			523	PP No. 357	0	1	00
			538	PP No. 78	0	1	17
			542	PP No. 166	0	0	1
			543	Waste land	1	0	5
			558	PP No. 76	0	3	19
			566	PP No. 58	0	0	6
			641	Waste land	0	0	9
			667	Waste land	0	2	11
			593	PP No. 53	0	1	13
			592	PP No. 242	0	0	18
			606	PP No. 242	0	0	16
			607	PP No. 143	0	1	17
			618	PP No. 142	0	3	17
			632	PP No. 173	0	0	6
			637	PP No. 140	0	2	2
			642	PP No. 230	0	2	6
			646	PP No. 316	0	2	6
			647	PP No. 124	0	1	1
			648	PP No. 120	0	0	18
Total Area					11	1	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	1 No. Rajapukhuri village 1st Part	Sarupathar	9	PP No. 33	0	2	1
			10	PP No. 40	0	2	5
			11	PP No. 32	0	2	9
			12	PP No. 2	0	3	1
			35	PP No. 21	0	3	1
			36	PP No. 108	0	2	6
			38	Annual	0	3	10
			57	Waste land	1	0	8
			58	Waste land	1	0	16
			56	PP No. 324	0	0	15
			90	PP No. 181	0	2	7
			89	Waste land	0	1	11
			101	Waste land	0	0	4
			143	PP No. 176	1	0	16
			170	PP No. 176	0	0	18
			174	PP No. 244	0	1	17
			175	PP No. 347	0	1	6
			188	Annual	0	1	6
			Total Area		9	0	17
3.	Kachamari gaon	Sarupathar	358	PP No. 199	0	0	1
			418	Waste land	0	1	8
			361	PP No. 170	0	1	19
			362	PP No. 49	1	0	5
			360	Waste land	1	0	0
			359	PP No. 59	0	1	13
			Total Area		2	3	13
4.	Rangama gaon	Sarupathar	12	PP No. 117	0	1	0
			13	PP No. 117	0	0	11
			14	PP No. 174	0	2	02
			15	PP No. 171	0	0	05
			55	PP No. 117	0	4	16
			77	Annual	0	0	02
			78	PP No. 71	0	0	9
			53	Waste land	0	0	02
			76	Waste land	1	0	0
			79	PP No. 139	0	1	16
			80	PP No. 71	0	1	06
			88	PP No. 77	0	3	0
			89	PP No. 71	0	3	19
			104	Waste land	1	0	05
			103	PP No. 138	0	1	06
			102	PP No. 138	0	0	13
			164	PP No. 138	0	4	04
			174	PP No. 86	0	1	13
			Total Area		5	2	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Ikarani gaon 1st Part	Sarupathar	19 21 62 15 16 17 18 63 64 102 107	Waste land Waste land Waste land PP No. 3 PP No. 87 PP No. 79 PP No. 80 PP No. 112 PP No. 58 PP No. 107 PP No. 122	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 3 2 2 4 4 3 3	07 11 10 02 01 02 07 15 19 17 17
				Total Area	5	1	8
6.	Ikarani gaon 2nd Part	Sarupathar	266 170 213 228 426 227	Waste land PP No. 105 PP No. 72 Waste land PP No. 197 PP No. 123	0 1 0 0 1 0	2 1 3 0 1 0	13 15 19 04 15 18
				Total Area	4	1	4
7.	2 No. Premhara gaon 1st Part	Borpathar	52 60 48 50 51 54 55 56 57	Waste land Waste land PP No. 1 PP No. 59 Nil PP No. 187 PP No. 20 PP No. 14 PP No. 70	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	1 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 2	0 15 10 5 3 0 8 10 10
				Total Area	5	4	1
8.	Sarulangtha gaon 1st and 2nd Part	Borpathar	169	Waste land	4	3	10
				Total Area	4	3	10
9.	Borpabhajan gaon	Borpathar	86	Waste land	5	3	04
				Total Area	5	3	4
10.	Barpathar Matikhola town 1st Part	Borpathar	217 191 236 249	Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land	0 0 1 0	3 0 1 3	13 3 4 2
				Total Area	2	3	2
11.	Borpathar gaon	Borpathar	14 115 116 179 180 181 182 183 184	Waste land PP No. 7 Waste land PP No. 7 PP No. 7 PP No. 7 PP No. 7 PP No. 7 PP No. 7	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 3 1 1 0 1 0 0	04 06 13 02 11 02 09 11 13
				Total Area	3	2	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Pavajan gaon 1st Part	Borpathar	24	Waste land	0	0	15
			25	P.P. No. 3	0	0	06
			26	P.P. No. 3	0	1	04
			27	P.P. No. 95	0	0	15
			28	P.P. No. 121	0	1	18
			52	Waste land	0	0	12
			51	P.P. No. 3	0	1	0
			151	Waste land	1	0	13
			50	Annual	0	3	12
			79	Waste land	0	0	13
			78	Annual	0	0	11
			77	Annual	0	1	13
			88	P.P. No. 23	0	1	09
			91	Annual	0	1	17
			93	P.P. No. 107	0	0	06
			94	Annual	0	0	18
			108	P.P. No. 73	0	3	08
			109	Waste land	0	0	09
			110	Waste land	0	2	17
			119	Waste land	0	0	06
			142	Annual	0	1	03
			148	P.P. No. 152	0	2	15
			149	P.P. No. 61	0	1	19
			150	P.P. No. 184	0	1	15
			156	Waste land	0	0	04
			172	P.P. No. 76	0	0	05
			173	PP No. 76	0	0	15
			174	P.P. No. 130	0	2	08
			176	Waste land	0	0	03
			179	P.P. No. 130	0	2	00
			180	Waste land	0	0	02
			203	P.P. No. 126	0	1	19
			206	P.P. No. 193	0	1	13
			214	Waste land	0	3	01
			222	P.P. No. 90	0	4	03
			248	Waste land	3	4	07
			208	Waste land	0	2	6
				Total Area	15	1	0
13.	Jorhatia gaon	Borpathar	87	Waste land	3	4	00
			Total Area 3 4 0				
14.	Sungpul gaon	Borpathar	102	Waste land	1	0	15
			154	Waste land	0	0	7
			178	Waste land	2	3	10
			Total Area 3 4 12				
15.	Ratanpur Gaon	Borpathar	196	Waste land	1	2	3
			198	Waste land	2	4	6
			Total Area 4 1 9				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Sensewa Gaon	Borpathar	238	P.P. No. 3	0	0	18
			241	Annual	0	1	4
			242	Annual	0	1	4
			243	Annual	0	1	00
			244	Annual	0	0	17
			245	Waste land	0	1	00
			247	Waste land	0	1	19
			250	P.P. No. 69	0	1	15
			254	Waste land	0	3	13
			255	Annual	0	0	17
			256	P.P. No. 73	0	1	00
			257	P.P. No. 64	0	0	09
			273	P.P. No. 54	0	0	03
			274	P.P. No. 54	0	0	17
			275	Waste land	0	1	4
			279	Waste land	0	3	01
			280	P.P. No. 31	0	0	17
			286	Waste land	0	1	04
			301	P.P. No. 21	0	0	06
			302	P.P. No. 21	0	0	15
			304	P.P. No. 48	0	0	06
			305	P.P. No. 48	0	0	17
			306	P.P. No. 48	0	0	07
			307	P.P. No. 22	0	0	09
			308	Waste land	0	0	17
			309	P.P. No. 65	0	0	02
			310	Annual	0	1	04
			351	Waste land	1	0	03
				Total Area	6	3	8
17.	No. I Premhara Gaon	Borpathar	37	Waste land	3	4	10
				Total Area	3	4	10
18.	Pavajan Bagan	Borpathar	39	30 Yrs.	0	0	16
			40	30 Yrs.	0	1	09
			51	30 Yrs.	0	0	06
			54	Waste land	0	0	04
			55	30 Yrs.	2	1	13
			56	30 Yrs.	0	2	06
			57	30 Yrs.	1	1	12
				Total Area	4	3	6
19.	No. I Tamuli Gaon	Borpathar	267	Waste land	0	0	15
			268	Waste land	0	0	9
			263	Waste land	0	0	7
			262	Waste land	0	0	9
			315	Waste land	3	0	12
			347	Waste land	0	0	3
			314	Waste land	0	0	4
				Total Area	3	2	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	No. 2 Tamuli Gaon	Borpathar	11	Waste land	0	1	0
			17	Waste land	0	0	17
			20	Annual	0	0	18
			31	Waste land	1	3	14
			36	Waste land	0	1	8
			38	P.P. No. 13	0	1	13
			102	Waste land	0	1	17
			103	Waste land	0	3	17
			118	Waste land	0	0	2
			119	P.P. No. 21	0	1	8
			156	P.P. No. 7	0	2	11
			163	Waste land	0	0	3
			164	Waste land	0	0	4
			165	Waste land	0	0	2
			166	Waste land	0	0	9
			167	Annual	0	1	2
			168	Waste land	0	1	12
			351	Waste land	0	0	9
			354	Waste land	0	1	0
			363	Annual	0	0	9
			1	Waste land	0	1	0
			2	Waste land	0	1	8
			3	Waste land	0	1	4
			8	P.P. No. 33	0	2	2
			291	Waste land	0	0	17
				Total Area	7	3	12
21.	Molhanitup Gaon (2nd Part)	Ghiladhari	172	Annual	0	0	2
			177	P.P. No. 12	0	3	1
			178	P.P. No. 9	0	3	13
			180	Waste land	0	0	7
			198	P.P. No. 1	1	1	16
			199	Waste land	0	1	9
			200	Waste land	0	0	7
			197	P.P. No. 11	0	0	5
			174	P.P. No. 22	0	4	11
				Total Area	4	0	11
22.	Kalujan Gaon	Ghiladhari	7	P.P. No. 58	0	0	18
			18	Waste land	0	1	6
			27	P.P. No. 26	0	0	6
			62	P.P. No. 66	0	0	15
			63	P.P. No. 66	0	2	6
			81	P.P. No. 72	0	0	5
			82	P.P. No. 72	0	0	3
			83	Waste land	0	4	3
			84	Waste land	0	1	1
			87	P.P. No. 49	0	1	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Kalujan Gaon	Ghiladhari	107	P.P. No. 9	0	0	10
			141	Annual	0	0	8
			154	Waste land	0	0	9
			155	P.P. No. 37	0	0	18
			190	P.P. No. 27	0	0	11
			201	Waste land	0	0	7
			202	P.P. No. 30	0	0	11
			204	P.P. No. 10	0	0	17
			235	P.P. No. 12	0	0	13
			242	P.P. No. 13	0	0	18
			247	P.P. No. 35	0	0	18
			189	P.P. No. 27	0	0	7
			271	Waste land	0	0	4
			272	P.P. No. 50	0	1	6
			274	P.P. No. 31	0	0	13
			289	P.P. No. 54	0	0	9
			378	P.P. No. 55	0	1	2
			380	P.P. No. 72	0	0	18
			387	Waste land	0	0	3
			385	Waste land	0	0	2
				Total Area	5	0	4
23.	Chakialting Gaon	Ghiladhari	14	Waste land	0	3	2
			3	Waste land	0	0	3
			9	Waste land	0	1	6
			66	30 Yrs. Patta	0	2	2
			65	Waste land	0	1	8
				Total Area	1	3	1
24.	Nugura Gaon	Ghiladhari	37	P.P. No. 92	0	2	13
			43	P.P. No. 35	0	0	15
			44	P.P. No. 58	0	0	9
			45	P.P. No. 32	0	0	6
			46	P.P. No. 37	0	0	17
			59	P.P. No. 84	0	0	17
			60	P.P. No. 44	0	0	17
			65	P.P. No. 14	0	0	15
			66	P.P. No. 14	0	0	11
			69	P.P. No. 14	0	0	18
			76	P.P. No. 58	0	0	13
			83	P.P. No. 100	0	1	4
			84	P.P. No. 36	0	2	6
			94	P.P. No. 35	0	1	17
			109	P.P. No. 35	0	1	17
			117	P.P. No. 35	0	2	8
			120	P.P. No. 43	0	0	18
			114	Waste land	0	0	9
			122	Waste land	0	0	18
			123	P.P. No. 43	0	0	13
			124	P.P. No. 43	0	0	18
			186	P.P. No. 51	0	0	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Nugura Gaon	Ghiladhari	187	P.P. No. 9	0	0	6
			188	P.P. No. 71	0	0	6
			532	P.P. No. 84	0	0	7
			524	P.P. No. 68	0	0	7
			191	P.P. No. 3	0	1	15
			198	P.P. No. 86	0	0	2
			199	P.P. No. 68	0	0	13
			200	Waste land	0	1	2
			211	P.P. No. 89	0	0	18
			212	P.P. No. 89	0	1	8
			213	P.P. No. 111	0	0	13
			214	P.P. No. 23	0	1	8
			215	P.P. No. 107	0	0	18
			216	P.P. No. 86	0	0	13
			225	P.P. No. 107	0	0	14
			345	P.P. No. 102	0	2	1
			346	P.P. No. 83	0	0	15
			348	P.P. No. 26	0	1	9
				Total Area	8	4	9
25.	Aitoniamiri Gaon	Ghiladhari	516	P.P. No. 75	0	1	11
			480	P.P. No. 75	0	0	9
			498	P.P. No. 43	0	0	4
			468	P.P. No. 2	0	0	9
			467	P.P. No. 45	0	0	6
			479	P.P. No. 49	0	1	8
			539	P.P. No. 29	0	0	17
			540	P.P. No. 29	0	0	15
			449	P.P. No. 84	0	0	9
			450	P.P. No. 62	0	0	18
			458	P.P. No. 33	0	0	9
			390	P.P. No. 76	0	0	7
			400	P.P. No. 61	0	1	7
			415	P.P. No. 69	0	1	19
			254	P.P. No. 92	0	0	9
			255	P.P. No. 77	0	1	9
			272	P.P. No. 92	0	0	17
			273	P.P. No. 46	0	0	9
			277	P.P. No. 77	0	2	15
			221	P.P. No. 11	1	0	14
			223	P.P. No. 86	0	0	7
			76	P.P. No. 73	0	0	4
			250	Waste land	0	2	1
			294	P.P. No. 94	0	1	17
			309	P.P. No. 37	0	0	17
			320	P.P. No. 99	0	0	13
			321	P.P. No. 29	0	0	9
			348	Waste land	0	1	8
			349	P.P. No. 29	0	1	8
			362	Waste land	0	2	13
			390	P.P. No. 76	0	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Aitoniamiri Gaon	Ghiladhari	542	P.P. No. 76	0	0	9
			510	P.P. No. 75	0	0	18
			502	P.P. No. 80	0	0	11
			322	P.P. No. 53	0	0	7
			511	Waste land	0	3	0
			543	P.P. No. 43	0	0	15
			555	P.P. No. 76	0	0	2
				Total Area	8	1	7
26.	Oating Grant	Ghiladhari	2	F.C. No. 1	0	2	2
			3	F.C. No. 1	1	2	16
			4	F.C. No. 1	0	0	12
			6	F.C. No. 1	0	0	4
			19	F.C. No. 1	0	0	2
			49	F.C. No. 1	0	1	16
			57	F.C. No. 1	0	0	4
			98	F.C. No. 1	0	0	15
			101	F.P. No. 1	0	0	18
				Total Area	2	4	9
27.	Gari Gaon	Ghiladhari	73	P.P. No. 143	0	0	9
			74	Waste land	0	0	15
			75	P.P. No. 131	0	0	2
			76	P.P. No. 130	0	1	4
			77	P.P. No. 130	0	0	11
			78	P.P. No. 80	0	1	8
			162	Waste land	0	0	4
			285	Waste land	0	0	6
			293	P.P. No. 130	0	0	18
			294	P.P. No. 138	0	0	18
			295	P.P. No. 74	0	0	9
			296	P.P. No. 70	0	1	7
			297	P.P. No. 30	0	0	7
			299	P.P. No. 138	0	1	2
			300	P.P. No. 29	0	0	4
			522	Waste land	0	3	0
			523	P.P. No. 1	0	0	18
			528	P.P. No. 30	0	0	11
			529	P.P. No. 30	0	0	17
			530	P.P. No. 3	0	1	6
			533	P.P. No. 5	0	0	7
			535	P.P. No. 41	0	0	5
			534	P.P. No. 76	0	0	12
			536	P.P. No. 120	0	0	4
			537	P.P. No. 10	0	0	4
			538	P.P. No. 42	0	0	6
			539	P.P. No. 120	0	0	7
			540	P.P. No. 41	0	0	7
			541	P.P. No. 41	0	0	15
			542	P.P. No. 35	0	0	9
			543	P.P. No. 22	0	0	7
			544	P.P. No. 88	0	0	7
			545	P.P. No. 74	0	0	9
			546	P.P. No. 43	0	0	7
				Total Area	4	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
28. Rupkalia gaon (1st Part)	Athgaon	1	Waste land	0	1	0		
		2	P.P. No. 81	0	0	11		
		1416	P.P. No. 81	0	0	7		
		121	P.P. No. 257	0	0	15		
		4	P.P. No. 64	0	1	11		
		5	P.P. No. 244	0	1	19		
		6	P.P. No. 257	0	1	2		
		7	P.P. No. 77	0	1	6		
		156	West land	0	0	4		
		8	P.P. No. 245	0	1	1		
		9	P.P. No. 174	0	1	11		
		10	P.P. No. 174	0	1	2		
		11	P.P. No. 310	0	2	10		
		14	P.P. No. 245	0	1	17		
		17	P.P. No. 221	0	1	15		
		18	P.P. No. 124	0	1	7		
		19	P.P. No. 202	0	0	18		
		20	P.P. No. 68	0	0	13		
		21	P.P. No. 203	0	0	18		
		22	P.P. No. 203	0	0	18		
		24	P.P. No. 201	0	0	6		
		25	P.P. No. 10	0	0	2		
		26	Wast land	0	1	2		
		28	P.P. No. 203	0	0	9		
		30	Wast land	0	0	7		
		31	P.P. No. 203	0	0	6		
		32	P.P. No. 14	0	1	0		
		1338	P.P. No. 163	0	0	17		
		338	Waste land	0	0	5		
		34	P.P. No. 126	0	0	18		
		35	P.P. No. 20	0	0	15		
		36	P.P. No. 164	0	0	9		
		37	P.P. No. 68	0	0	13		
		38	P.P. No. 203	0	0	18		
		1388	P.P. No. 222	0	1	3		
		41	P.P. No. 222	0	1	3		
		42	P.P. No. 224	0	0	15		
		43	P.P. No. 209	0	0	15		
		44	P.P. No. 24	0	0	8		
		45	P.P. No. 83	0	0	6		
		46	P.P. No. 153	0	1	9		
		49	P.P. No. 168	0	0	11		
		50	P.P. No. 14	0	0	17		
		Total Area				7	3	19
		29. Chakardhara Gaon	Athgaon	1	P.P. No. 7	0	1	15
				5	P.P. No. 9	0	0	18
				6	P.P. No. 199	0	2	4
				7	P.P. No. 199	0	3	6
				1351	P.P. No. 241	0	0	3
				213	P.P. No. 241	0	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Chakardhara Gaon	Athgaon	214	P.P. No. 48	0	0	15
			216	P.P. No. 100	0	1	4
			218	P.P. No. 24	0	0	7
			219	P.P. No. 241	0	0	3
			1356	Waste land	0	0	14
			222	P.P. No. 25	0	0	9
			229	P.P. No. 24	0	1	17
			231	P.P. No. 23	0	0	6
			236	P.P. No. 23	0	0	15
			237	P.P. No. 196	0	0	13
			238	Waste land	0	1	2
			239	P.P. No. 101	0	0	6
			240	P.P. No. 330	0	0	15
			241	P.P. No. 100	0	0	15
			242	P.P. No. 281	0	1	18
			246	P.P. No. 282	0	1	4
			400	P.P. No. 174	0	0	18
			401	P.P. No. 260	0	0	9
			402	P.P. No. 162	0	0	9
			403	P.P. No. 411	0	0	9
			407	P.P. No. 281	0	1	8
			409	P.P. No. 1	0	0	17
			412	P.P. No. 281	0	0	6
			413	P.P. No. 112	0	0	9
			415	Waste land	0	0	9
			416	P.P. No. 5	0	0	9
			419	P.P. No. 68	0	0	7
			420	P.P. No. 112	0	0	8
			421	P.P. No. 273	0	0	9
			708	P.P. No. 112	0	0	18
			709	Waste land	0	0	19
			711	P.P. No. 247	0	0	8
			712	P.P. No. 200	0	1	2
			720	P.P. No. 303	0	0	9
			721	P.P. No. 141	0	0	18
			729	P.P. No. 303	0	0	9
			742	P.P. No. 140	0	1	8
			743	P.P. No. 140	0	1	11
			746	P.P. No. 261	0	1	15
			747	P.P. No. 201	0	0	18
			1139	P.P. No. 117	0	1	19
			1140	P.P. No. 118	0	1	2
			1141	P.P. No. 49	0	1	1
			1143	P.P. No. 247	0	0	13
			1144	P.P. No. 264	0	0	6
			1145	P.P. No. 202	0	0	7
			1146	Waste land	0	1	4
			1148	P.P. No. 263	0	0	16
			1149	P.P. No. 118	0	3	2
			217	Waste land	0	2	0
			422	P.P. No. 173	0	0	4
Total Area					10	2	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Benganakhowa Gaon	Moukhowa	1060	P.P. No. 145	0	2	0
			1059	P.P. No. 145	0	0	15
			1049	P.P. No. 170	0	1	6
			1047	P.P. No. 68	0	0	4
			1045	P.P. No. 235	0	3	13
			1051	P.P. No. 133	0	0	4
			1044	P.P. No. 69	0	1	6
			1035	P.P. No. 69	0	1	9
			1034	P.P. No. 123	0	2	8
			1036	P.P. No. 68	0	0	6
			1064	P.P. No. 284	0	0	8
			1061	PP No. 201	0	1	6
			1024	P.P. No. 178	0	0	4
			1025	P.P. No. 248	0	2	0
			1026	P.P. No. 25	0	2	10
			1017	P.P. No. 272	0	1	13
			1018	P.P. No. 26	0	0	13
			1013	P.P. No. 31	0	0	2
			1014	P.P. No. 272	0	1	6
			1015	P.P. No. 26	0	2	4
			977	P.P. No. 15	0	0	11
			983	P.P. No. 11	0	0	6
			980	West land	0	1	9
			981	P.P. No. 3	0	0	4
			982	P.P. No. 169	0	2	15
			986	P.P. No. 223	0	4	4
			987	P.P. No. 129	0	0	4
			1087	Wast land	0	0	6
			842	P.P. No. 38	0	1	2
			843	P.P. No. 202	0	1	6
			844	P.P. No. 42	0	1	9
			850	P.P. No. 156	0	0	3
			845	P.P. No. 120	0	1	0
			849	P.P. No. 234	0	2	4
			848	P.P. No. 202	0	0	4
			847	P.P. No. 227	0	1	11
			634	P.P. No. 42	0	0	15
			635	P.P. No. 42	0	0	7
			636	P.P. No. 223	0	1	2
			637	P.P. No. 20	0	2	4
			639	P.P. No. 161	0	1	13
			649	P.P. No. 160	0	0	3
			643	P.P. No. 188	0	1	13
			642	P.P. No. 188	0	1	9
			676	Waste land	0	0	4
			628	P.P. No. 188	0	0	3
			640	P.P. No. 188	0	1	2
			627	P.P. No. 188	0	1	6
			625	P.P. No. 18	0	0	6
			254	P.P. No. 198	0	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Benganakhowa gaon	Moukhowa	102	P.P. No. 128	0	1	4
			103	Waste land	0	0	7
			256	P.P. No. 80	0	2	15
			257	P.P. No. 106	0	3	12
			258	P.P. No. 228	0	0	6
			242	P.P. No. 219	0	2	11
			245	P.P. No. 219	0	2	4
			243	P.P. No. 15	0	1	8
			244	P.P. No. 15	0	1	9
			101	P.P. No. 256	0	1	2
			255	P.P. No. 85	0	1	2
			108	P.P. No. 177	0	1	8
			98	P.P. No. 256	0	2	15
			99	P.P. No. 256	0	0	13
			100	P.P. No. 256	1	1	8
			97	P.P. No. 184	0	1	9
			641	P.P. No. 18	0	0	3
			1016	P.P. No. 214	0	0	6
				Total Area	17	4	1
31.	Bengenakhowa grant gaon 1st Part	Moukhowa	159	P.P. No. 17	0	3	15
			164	P.P. No.	0	0	11
			165	P.P. No. 19	0	2	4
			168	P.P. No. 18	0	1	15
			163	P.P. No.	0	0	9
			162	P.P. No. 16	0	0	17
			169	P.P. No. 33	0	2	16
			170	P.P. No. 20	0	1	1
			171	Waste land	0	0	17
			173	P.P. No. 35	0	2	2
			174	Waste land	0	0	4
			188	Waste land	0	0	11
			189	P.P. No. 34	0	0	6
			191	P.P. No. 34	0	0	6
			194	P.P. No. 29	0	1	8
			196	P.P. No. 29	0	0	6
			215	P.P. No. 15	0	0	9
			216	P.P. No. 5	0	0	11
			214	F.C. No. 1	0	0	13
				Total Area	4	1	1
32.	Borphukanar Khat Gaon	Moukhowa	1525	PP No. 144	0	0	8
			1524	PP No. 322	0	1	4
			1526	PP No. 144	0	2	4
			1527	PP No. 322	0	1	2
			1528	PP No. 317	0	0	18
			1529	Waste land	0	3	13
			1530	PP No. 322	0	0	15
			1536	PP No. 317	0	0	7
			1541	Grajing	0	0	9
			1542	Waste land	0	2	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Borphukanar Khat Gaon	Moukhowa	1544	PP No. 230	0	0	12
			1545	Waste land	0	0	17
			1546	PP No. 134	0	1	4
			1415	PP No. 406	0	0	7
			1414	PP No. 297	0	0	17
			1193	PP No. 430	0	0	11
			1192		0	1	0
			1191	PP No. 442	0	1	17
			1190	PP No. 442	0	0	7
			1189	PP No. 442	0	1	17
			1041	PP No. 153	0	1	11
			1043	PP No. 42	0	2	2
			1044	Waste land	0	0	3
			1045	PP No. 153	0	0	11
			1047	PP No. 73	0	1	0
			650	Waste land	0	2	8
			652	PP No. 284	0	0	14
			653	Waste land	0	1	11
			667	PP No. 123	0	0	9
			665	PP No. 460	0	0	7
			660	PP No. 284	0	2	18
			501	PP No. 331	1	0	1
			502	PP No. 313	0	3	13
			503	Waste land	0	0	3
			101	PP No. 324	0	0	17
			105	PP No. 117	1	0	12
			104	PP No. 439	0	0	17
			117	PP No. 324	0	2	10
			118	PP No. 324	0	0	9
			116	PP No. 401	0	0	12
			129	PP No. 401	0	0	4
			130	PP No. 324	0	1	13
			132	PP No. 324	0	1	2
			131	PP No. 324	0	0	6
			134	PP No. 241	0	0	6
			135	PP No. 324	0	1	4
			136	PP No. 241	0	1	8
			664	PP No. 284	0	0	17
			1046	PP No. 73	0	0	4
				Total Area	12	3	9
33.	Tarfat gaon	Mukhowa	34	Waste land	0	1	8
			12	PP No. 66	0	3	4
			11	PP No. 281	0	0	17
			31	PP No. 281	0	0	17
			13	PP No. 281	0	1	19
			9	PP No. 318	0	0	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Tarfai Gaon—Comd.	Moukhpwa	15	PP No. 238	0	2	2
			14	Waste land	1	0	12
			17	PP No. 192	0	0	13
			21	PP No. 67	0	0	13
			20	PP No. 315	0	0	15
			19	PP No. 315	0	4	4
			54	Waste land	0	0	7
				Total Area	4	3	3
34.	Gohain gaon	Kacharihat	18	Waste land	0	3	0
			17	PP No. 226	0	0	3
			15	PP No. 50	0	1	4
			19	Waste land	0	0	3
			16	PP No. 80	0	0	9
			13	PP No. 35	0	0	9
			12	PP No. 264	0	0	10
			11	PP No. 152	0	2	2
			10	PP No. 156	0	4	2
			25	PP No. 156	0	0	13
			26	PP No. 101	0	0	18
			27	PP No. 101	0	0	14
			4	PP No. 162	0	0	13
			30	PP No. 162	0	0	9
			35	PP No. 39	0	3	6
			36	PP No. 193	0	1	15
			29	PP No. 156	0	0	5
				Total area	4	0	15
35.	Kacharihat gaon	Kacharihat	990	PP No. 221	0	2	2
			991	PP No. 139	0	2	15
			992	PP No. 186	0	2	15
			993	PP No.	0	0	3
			890	PP No. 302	0	3	1
			889	PP No. 88	0	0	17
			882	Waste land	0	2	11
			884	PP No. 88	0	0	4
			885	PP No. 156	0	1	2
			879	PP No. 183	0	0	15
			878	PP No. 82	0	0	18
			886	PP No. 26	0	2	4
			599	Waste land	0	0	6
			875	PP No.	0	0	15
			874	PP No. 91	0	0	11
			873	PP No. 137	0	0	15
			1358	PP No. 88	0	2	2
			603	PP No. 23	0	2	4
			618	PP No. 31	0	0	7
			617	PP No. 31	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Kacharihat Gaon	Kacharihat	619	PP No. 31	0	0	10
			620	PP No. 31	0	2	6
			616	PP No. 31	0	3	13
			623	Waste land	0	1	0
			1318	Nil	0	3	15
			624	PP No. 308	0	3	2
			612	PP No. 139	0	0	4
			510	PP No. 115	0	2	13
			1356	PP No. 93	0	3	4
			508	Waste land	0	2	6
			507	PP No. 57	0	0	17
			506	PP No. 300	0	2	8
			505	PP No. 265	0	0	9
			503	PP No. Nil	0	0	2
			504	PP No. 106	0	0	9
			407	PP No. 41	0	2	1
			393	PP No. 13	0	1	2
			522	PP No. 300	0	0	3
			1364	PP No. 241	0	0	4
			399	PP No. 241	0	1	2
			400	PP No. 241	0	1	13
			401	PP No. 234	0	1	13
			403	PP No. 241	0	0	2
			404	PP No. 274	0	3	18
			405	PP No. 106	0	2	8
			408	PP No. 141	0	1	17
			409	PP No. 156	0	2	15
			412	PP No. 294	0	0	5
			402	PP No. 121	0	0	12
			291	PP No. 241	0	0	3
			286	PP No. 311	0	4	3
			287	PP No. 296	0	0	4
			115	PP No. 69	0	4	4
			117	PP No. 297	0	0	4
			129	PP No. 297	0	1	6
			131	PP No. 196	0	0	4
			118	PP No. 187	0	0	11
			119	PP No. 297	0	3	6
			128	PP No. 32	0	0	2
			126	PP No. 272	1	1	1
			127	PP No. 272	0	0	3
			140	PP No. 283	0	0	5
			141	PP No. 230	0	0	4
			142	PP No. 230	0	0	2
			139	PP No. 32	0	0	3
			1335	Waste land	0	0	7
			883	PP No. 23	0	0	13
			605	Waste land	0	0	7
			19	Waste land	0	0	5
Total Area					19	0	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	Raideongia Gaon	Kacharihat	253	PP No. 266	0	0	18
			252	PP No. 86	0	3	2
			254	PP No. 266	0	3	15
			256	PP No. 395	0	0	14
			257	PP No. 398	0	2	0
			259	PP No. 82	0	4	19
			262	PP No. 306	0	0	18
			263	PP No. 39	0	2	7
			264	PP No. 39	0	0	3
			265	PP No. 306	0	3	2
			266	Waste land	0	0	6
			267	PP No. 326	0	2	15
			390	PP No. 263	0	1	15
			391	PP No. 189	0	1	17
			397	PP No. 84	0	0	5
			388	PP No. 80	0	0	2
			387	PP No. 307	0	0	5
			389	PP No. 443	0	3	12
			411	PP No. 436	0	2	10
			415	PP No. 307	0	3	16
			416	PP No. 132	0	3	2
			417	PP No. 2	0	3	10
			418	PP No. 129	0	1	9
			419	PP No. 369	0	1	6
			421	PP No. 132	0	0	15
			422	PP No. 1	0	0	13
			423	PP No. 305	0	0	7
			424	PP No. 181	0	0	11
			425	PP No. 303	0	0	13
			426	PP No. 227	0	0	15
			427	Waste land	0	1	8
			428	PP No. 323	0	0	15
			429	PP No. 321	0	0	9
			430	PP No. 179	0	0	7
			431	PP No. 449	0	1	9
			432	PP No. 353	0	0	11
			433	PP No. 203	0	0	11
			435	PP No. 302	0	0	17
			437	PP No. 60	0	0	7
			438	PP No. 258	0	0	7
			439	PP No. 303	0	2	8
			440	PP No. 177	0	2	15
			443	PP No. 209	0	3	10
			445	PP No. 177	0	1	2
			446	PP No. 392	0	0	15
			447	PP No. 205	0	0	13
			448	PP No. 205	0	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35	Raidongia Gaon—Contd.	Kacharihat	449	PP No. 92	0	0	4
			450	PP No. 209	0	0	7
			451	PP No. 60	0	0	7
			452	PP No. 373	0	0	6
			453	PP No. 70	0	0	11
			454	PP No. 255	0	0	11
			455	PP No. 154	0	0	11
			456	PP No. 60	0	0	13
			457	PP No. 60	0	0	11
			458	PP No. 60	0	0	9
			460	PP No. 301	0	0	6
			459	PP No. 415	0	0	6
			461	PP No. 256	0	0	7
			462	PP No. 33	0	0	11
			463	PP No. 414	0	0	5
			464	PP No. 321	0	0	7
			465	PP No. 142	0	0	6
			466	PP No. 254	0	0	13
			467	PP No. 301	0	0	6
			468	PP No. 9	0	0	18
			469	PP No. 142	0	0	9
			470	PP No. 255	0	0	6
			471	PP No. 413	0	0	4
			472	PP No. 413	0	0	9
			473	PP No. 125	0	0	15
			474	PP No. 144	0	0	8
			475	PP No. 255	0	0	13
			476	PP No. 322	0	0	19
			477	PP No. 361	0	0	11
			479	PP No. 226	0	0	9
			478	PP No. 225	0	0	9
			480	PP No. 205	0	0	11
			481	PP No. 413	0	0	13
			482	PP No. 124	0	0	11
			483	PP No. 255	0	0	11
			484	PP No. 247	0	0	17
			500	PP No. 361	0	0	14
			501	PP No. 157	1	2	10
			502	PP No. 366	0	0	5
			497	PP No. 390	0	3	12
			498	PP No. 394	0	1	0
			495	PP No. 223	0	1	0
			496	PP No. 390	0	3	1
			560	PP No. 448	0	2	15
			268	PP No. 77	0	0	2
			559	PP No. 178	0	0	15
			446	PP No. 392	0	0	15
			976	Waste land	0	3	1
			279	Waste land	0	0	7
			556	PP No. 180	0	1	0
Total Area					22	3	10

[F. No. O-12016/7/2004-ONGD-IV]

N. C. ZAKHUP, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 42.—जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि जोरहाट और गोलाघाट शहर, जिला जोरहाट एवं गोला घाट को प्राकृतिक गैस आपूर्ति के लिये लाकुवा से गोलाघाट तक आसाम गैस कम्पनी लिमिटेड, दुलियाजान द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछायी जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये इसके साथ उपबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित करती है।

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आपत्ति और सुझाव सक्षम अधिकारी नामतः जिला उपायुक्त जोरहाट, असम को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति और सुझाव देने वाला हर व्यक्ति यह भी बताएगा कि क्या वह अपनी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से चाहता है अथवा किसी विधि व्यवसायी के माध्यम से।

अनुसूची

सर्कल : टीयक

जिला : जोरहाट

राज्य : असम

क्रमशः संख्या	गांव का नाम	मौजा	पट्टा नं.	डाग नं.	क्षेत्रफल		
					बीघा	कट्टा	लूसा
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	हाथी मुरिया गांव द्वितीय भाग	लाहिंग	मियादी पट्टा नं. 171	2454	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 415	2453	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 171	2432	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 334	2433	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	2434	0	2	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 192	2337	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 234	2338	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 234	2318	0	0	17
			एकसाना	2296	0	0	7
			एकसाना	2298	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 411	2299	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 407	2277	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 407	2278	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 411	2279	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 364	2132	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	2131	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 362	2130	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	2129	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 528	2128	0	0	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 82	2127	0	0	19
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 254	2096	0	1	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 407	2097	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 257	2098	0	0	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
हाथी मुरिया गाँव द्वितीय भाग	लाहिंग	मियादी पट्टा नं. 364	2032	0	2	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	2031	0	1	17
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	1997	0	1	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	1995	0	0	4
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 317	1994	0	0	2
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 178	1972	0	1	17
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	1973	0	1	17
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 316	1938	0	1	4
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 365	1939	0	0	18
		मियादी पट्टा नं. Nil	1940	0	0	18
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	1826	0	2	4
		सरकार	1828	0	3	10
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 83	1829	0	1	13
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 534	1830	0	0	18
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 360	1746	0	4	8
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 411	1755	0	1	8
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	1854	0	0	5
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	1834	0	4	12
		मियादी पट्टा नं. Nil	1852	0	0	2
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	1851	0	2	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 361	1853	0	0	10
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 87	1855	0	2	4
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 452	1864	0	0	7
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 139	1863	0	0	7
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 314	1862	0	0	7
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 503	1827	0	1	13
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	1754	0	0	6
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 360	1746	0	3	6
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 51	1995	0	1	11
		एकासन	2315	0	0	9
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 392	1296	0	0	11
		कुल क्षेत्रफल=	13		4	2
2. दुलिया गाँव	लाहिंग	सरकार	1	5	1	18
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 29	2	0	1	6
		सरकार	4	0	2	4
		सरकार	5	0	1	17
		सरकार	7	0	1	6
		सरकार	27	0	3	13
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	29	0	2	4
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	30	0	4	4
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	82	0	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
दुलिया गाँव	लाहिंग	मियादी पट्टा नं. 71	83	0	1	2
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	84	0	0	18
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 31	86	1	0	17
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 53	88	0	3	2
		सरकार	117	0	0	7
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	241	0	1	9
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 74	242	1	0	13
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 74	254	1	0	3
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	257	0	1	13
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 91	272	0	2	15
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 74	276	0	2	15
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	277	0	1	6
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 91	281	0	2	6
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	291	0	4	4
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	292	0	1	2
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	300	0	0	11
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	301	0	1	11
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	302	0	1	2
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 17	303	0	0	18
		सरकार	312	0	0	15
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 80	305	0	2	8
		सरकार	457	0	0	6
		सरकार	517	0	10	3
		कुल क्षेत्रफल	18	0	19	
03. टेंगाबोरियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	सरकार	1	2	0	6
		सरकार	2	4	1	9
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	3	1	2	10
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	4	1	1	8
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 13	30	2	0	1
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	16	0	0	18
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	17	0	0	15
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	18	0	1	17
		सरकार	19	0	0	18
		सरकार	23	0	0	16
		एकासना	27	0	0	9
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	26	0	1	19
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	31	0	0	9
		एकासना	32	0	0	9
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	33	0	1	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 66	34	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
03	टेंगाबोरियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	एकासना	38	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 53	39	0	1
			एकासना	40	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	41	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	42	0	1
			एकासना	660	0	0
			एकासना	44	0	0
			एकासना	45	0	0
			एकासना	46	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 94	48	0	0
			एकासना	49	0	0
			एकासना	50	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	51	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 41	52	0	0
			सरकार	53	0	0
			सरकार	54	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	56	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 45	57	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	58	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	59	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 86	60	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	89	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 88	61	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 38	62	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	66	0	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 78	67	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	68	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	69	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 27	70	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	71	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 16	72	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 46	64	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 16	55	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 17	101	0	0
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=	18	0	18
04.	सिलेंग ग्रांट	लाहिंग	सरकार	1	2	3
			एफ. सी.	2	3	0
			एफ. सी.	3	0	3
			सरकार	33	0	0
			एफ.सी	43	0	0
			एफ.सी	44	0	2
			एफ.सी	46	0	2
			एफ.सी	47	0	0
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=	7	3	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
05.	देवघोरियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	183	2	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 47	185	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 63	191	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	192	0	0
			सरकार	200	0	0
			सरकार	201	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	202	0	2
			सरकार	203	5	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 73	211	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	212	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	268	1	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 112	274	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	12	0	2
			सरकार	13	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	15	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	17	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 40	18	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 70	19	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 103	20	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	21	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 36	22	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 59	23	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	59	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	60	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	61	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	62	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	63	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	64	1	0
			एकासना	131	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 82	132	0	1
			एकासना	133	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	134	0	0
			सरकार	135	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं.	181	0	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 72	324	1	1
			सरकार	719	0	0
			सरकार	642	10	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 199	73	0	0
			सरकार	245	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 27	190	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	270	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 43	182	0	2
कुल क्षेत्रफल=				30	3	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
06.	लोनपुरियाँ गाँव	लाहिंग	सरकार	277	0	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 122	276	1	3
			सरकार	599	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	319	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 135	320	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	348	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	354	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 64	381	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	382	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 64	391	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 56	394	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 136	395	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 136	398	0	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	353	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 22	399	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 126	430	0	1
			सरकार	431	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	487	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	485	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 6	486	0	1
			Nil	393	0	0
			सरकार	488	0	1
			Nil		0	1
			कुल क्षेत्रफल= 10		2	15
07.	हेमलाय छा बागीचा प्रथम भाग	लाहिंग	सरकार	541	0	0
			सरकार	536	2	3
			सरकार	535	2	1
			सरकार	503	0	4
			सरकार	450	0	0
			सरकार	550	0	0
			सरकार	540	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	539	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	549	9	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	551	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	490	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	449	3	1
			कुल क्षेत्रफल= 21		3	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
08.	हेमलाय छा बागीचा द्वितीय भाग	लाहिंग	सरकार	437	0	0	7
			सरकार	439	0	4	12
			सरकार	432	0	4	14
			सरकार	431	0	0	7
			सरकार	320	0	2	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 150	601	0	3	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 151	602	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 152	603	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 153	604	0	1	9
			सरकार	610	0	3	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 154	606	0	1	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 155	607	0	2	11
			सरकार	309	0	1	2
			सरकार	308	1	2	16
			सरकार	726	0	1	9
			सरकार	318	0	0	18
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=	7	4	2	
09.	हूलाँगापार ग्रांट	हूलाँगापार	रेडीम-1	74	0	0	18
			रेडीम-1	52	2	2	13
			सरकार	54	3	4	4
			रेडीम-1	61	1	4	0
			सरकार	53	0	0	6
			सरकार	68	0	1	5
			रेडीम-1	56	0	0	6
			रेडीम-1	62	1	4	17
			रेडीम-1	63	0	0	6
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=	10	2	15	
10.	दादरुपार चाय बागीचा	हूलाँगापार	मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	41	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	43	0	2	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	78	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	46	1	1	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	48	3	0	12
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	79	2	1	16
			सरकार	82	1	4	3
			एकासना	83	4	1	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	50	0	0	7
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=	13	4	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	गाबरु ग्रांट गाँव प्रथम भाग	नौ-कछारी	सरकार	1	1	3	9
			सरकार	2	1	3	15
			सरकार	13	0	4	12
			सरकार	8	1	0	15
			सरकार	308	1	4	14
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 111	4	0	1	15
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=		7	4	0
12.	नौ-कछारी गाँव प्रथम भाग	नौ-कछारी	सरकार	1	0	1	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 10	2	0	3	9
			सरकार	4	0	2	6
			सरकार	6	0	4	1
			सरकार	8	0	4	8
			सरकार	9	0	1	17
			सरकार	10	0	3	8
			सरकार				
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 94	21	0	0	17
			सरकार	22	0	0	13
			सरकार	23	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 76	24	0	0	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 8	28	0	4	16
			सरकार	65	0	0	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	66	0	3	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 94	623	0	1	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 90	627	0	2	11
			सरकार	631	0	2	0
			सरकार	632	0	1	13
			सरकार	414	0	1	9
			सरकार	415	0	1	17
			सरकार	580	0	3	4
			सरकार	51	0	2	11
			सरकार	52	0	1	11
			सरकार	53	0	1	4
			सरकार	54	0	0	4
			सरकार	59	0	4	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 36	67	0	3	4
			सरकार	70	0	1	13
			सरकार	420	0	1	9
			सरकार	423	0	0	16
			सरकार	621	0	0	10
			सरकार	620	0	0	13
			सरकार	13	0	2	18
			सरकार	425	0	1	19
			सरकार	381	0	2	15
			सरकार	581	0	1	9
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=		14	3	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. नौ-कछारी गांव द्वितीय भाग	नौ-कछारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	322	0	4	1
		सरकार	321	0	3	17
		सरकार	320	0	0	7
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	317	1	2	10
		मियादी पट्टा नं.3	315	0	3	10
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	313	0	2	8
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	311	0	2	19
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	310	0	1	4
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	309	0	2	8
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 9	308	0	2	0
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 47	307	0	2	4
		सरकार	306	0	1	9
		एकासना	305	0	1	19
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 35	279	0	1	17
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 46	149	1	2	7
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 85	147	0	1	6
		सरकार	496	0	1	19
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	144	0	1	8
		सरकार	497	0	1	8
		सरकार	143	0	1	6
		सरकार	105	0	3	13
		एकासना	103	0	2	11
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 99	99	0	2	15
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 63	81	0	2	11
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 68	148	0	0	7
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 34	277	0	2	4
		सरकार	266	0	2	0
		सरकार	224	0	1	2
		सरकार	225	0	1	2
		सरकार	227	0	1	17
		सरकार	228	0	1	8
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	276	0	1	11
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 12	278	0	2	11
		कुल क्षेत्रफल				15
14. मैबालीया चकीयाल गाँव	नौ-कछारी	सरकार	1	0	3	3
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 25	3	0	1	19
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 92	8	0	2	2
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 56	10	0	2	13
		मियादी पट्टा नं. 154	11	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
14.	मैबालीया चकीयाल गाँव	नौ-कछारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 154	16	0	1	4
			सरकार	18	1	3	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 211	26	0	2	19
			सरकार	27	0	1	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 46	25	0	3	6
			सरकार	31	0	3	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 89	32	0	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 57	33	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 57	34	1	1	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	36	0	3	2
			एकासना	37	0	0	13
			एकासना	41	0	2	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	842	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 183	886	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	885	0	2	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 45	805	0	3	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	891	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 101	887	1	2	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 154	908	0	4	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 77	857	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 46	897	0	2	0
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=15			1	7
15.	देबरापार गाँव	नौ-कछारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 81	14	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 75	15	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 8	16	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 108	17	0	0	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 62	19	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 14	20	0	1	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 20	21	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 29	22	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 67	27	0	1	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	28	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 93	29	0	0	18
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 26	30	0	2	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 23	31	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 22	32	0	0	11
			सरकार	33	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 65	34	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 15	35	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 97	36	0	1	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
15.	देबरापार गाँव	नौ-कछारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 19	37	0	2	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 100	39	0	2	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 46	40	0	1	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 8	41	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 110	42	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 52	43	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 8	45	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 8	46	0	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	47	0	1	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 45	48	0	0	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	49	0	4	14
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 6	52	0	2	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 119	54	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 120	55	0	3	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 118	53	0	1	5
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 58	60	0	2	8
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 52	61	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 32	62	0	1	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 52	64	0	1	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 65	65	0	0	18
			नील	66	0	2	2
			नील	67	0	3	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 55	12	0	1	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 126	13	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 103	57	0	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 110	58	0	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 42	345	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 11	66	0	2	4
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 17	26	0	1	8
			सरकार	24	0	1	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 44	67	0	3	2
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=15		0	4	
16.	मोरान गाँव	नौ-कछारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 50	593	1	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 99	594	1	4	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 168	572	0	2	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 155	674	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 190	607	0	0	9
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 190	608	0	1	2
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=3		4	13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
17	तीरुवाल गाँव	नौ-कछारी	सरकार	439	0	0	7
			सरकार	286	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 37	243	0	1	2
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 50	284	0	1	9
			सरकार	319	0	0	4
			सरकार	315	0	0	15
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	281	0	1	11
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	292	0	0	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 52	258	0	3	2
			सरकार	254	0	3	17
			सरकार	253	0	4	14
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	293	0	0	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 49	252	1	1	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 7	257	0	4	7
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 4	250	0	4	10
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 54	249	0	3	13
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=72	4		
18.	163 नं. ग्रंट	नौ-कछारी	सरकार	132	0	0	13
			सरकार	672	0	1	11
			सरकार	677	0	1	13
			सरकार	678	0	1	13
			सरकार	679	0	1	19
			सरकार	680	0	1	17
			सरकार	681	0	1	11
			सरकार	682	0	1	13
			सरकार	683	0	2	0
			सरकार	684	0	1	13
			सरकार	685	0	1	19
			सरकार	686	0	1	13
			सरकार	687	0	1	0
			सरकार	688	0	2	19
			सरकार	689	1	1	5
			सरकार	690	1	0	10
			सरकार	711	0	1	17
			सरकार	772	0	1	17
			सरकार	713	0	1	19
			सरकार	714	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	163 नं. ग्रांट	नौ-कछारी	सरकार	715	0	1	19
			सरकार	716	0	1	17
			सरकार	717	0	0	18
			सरकार	718	0	0	18
			सरकार	719	0	1	17
			सरकार	720	0	2	2
			सरकार	721	0	2	4
			सरकार	722	0	1	17
			सरकार	723	0	2	4
			सरकार	724	0	1	17
			सरकार	725	0	1	13
			सरकार	726	0	2	2
			सरकार	671	0	2	10
			सरकार	729	0	0	18
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=	13	4	4
19.	काठलगुरी ग्रांट	नौ-कछारी	रेडेम-1	19	1	4	3
			रेडेम-1	37	2	4	7
			रेडेम-1	16	0	1	9
			रेडेम-1	143	0	0	18
			रेडेम-1	24	0	1	9
			रेडेम-1	23	0	0	11
			सरकार	18	0	0	11
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=	5	3	8
20.	मोरियोनी ग्रांट	काटानी गाँव	सरकार	159	0	2	8
	द्वितीय भाग		सरकार	158	1	1	8
			रेडेम	157	0	3	6
			रेडेम	417	1	0	10
			रेडेम	140	0	1	2
			रेडेम	141	0	0	15
			रेडेम	142	0	2	19
			सरकार	483	0	0	6
			सरकार	482	0	0	18
			सरकार	139	0	3	0
			सरकार	156	0	0	11
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=	5	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	मोरियोनी ग्रांट प्रथम भाग	काटानी गाँव	रेडेम-1	61	1	2 14
			रेडेम-1	62	0	0 4
			रेडेम-1	58	1	4 9
			रेडेम-1	115	0	0 2
			रेडेम-1	116	0	4 18
			रेडेम-1	117	0	0 3
			रेडेम-1	119	2	0 5
			रेडेम-1	118	0	0 7
			रेडेम-1	43	1	1 16
			रेडेम-1	44	0	0 11
			रेडेम-1	480	1	1 8
			रेडेम-1	39	0	0 11
			रेडेम-1	34	0	2 0
			रेडेम-1	36	0	0 6
			रेडेम-1	42	2	1 18
			रेडेम-1	81	0	0 18
			रेडेम-1	60	0	0 7
			सरकार	101	0	0 11
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=12		3	8
22	मोरियोनी टाऊन प्रथम एवं द्वितीय	काटानी गाँव	सरकार	403	0	2 6
			सरकार	404	0	1 8
			सरकार	3	0	0 17
			सरकार	5	1	1 3
			एफ.सी.आई.	7	0	0 7
			सरकार	52	3	4 41/2
			सरकार	53	7	0 171/2
			सरकार	405	0	1 6
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=13		2	9
23.	खारीकाटायॉ ग्रांट तृतीय भाग	काटानी गाँव	सरकार	130	0	1 2
			सरकार	131	0	1 2
			सरकार	132	0	1 9
			एकासना-21	133	0	1 6
			सरकार	134	0	1 6
			सरकार	135	0	1 8
			सरकार	136	0	1 6
			सरकार	137	0	1 6
			सरकार	138	0	1 6
			सरकार	139	0	1 17
			एकासना-22	140	0	1 17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	खारीकाटीयाँ ग्रांट	काटानी गौव	एकासना	141	0	13
	तृतीय-भाग	-जारी	मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	142	0	17
			सरकार	143	0	7
			सरकार	144	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 6	145	0	11
			सरकार	146	0	2
			सरकार	147	0	18
			सरकार	148	0	17
			सरकार	149	0	4
			सरकार	150	0	11
			सरकार	151	0	17
			सरकार	152	0	17
			सरकार	153	0	9
			सरकार	154	0	6
			सरकार	156	0	15
			एकासना-29	157	0	10
			एकासना-17	158	0	9
			एकासना-20	159	0	17
			एकासना-19	160	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	161	0	13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	163	0	13
			एकासना-16	164	0	17
			एकासना-23	165	0	17
			सरकार	167	0	6
			सरकार	168	0	2
			एकासना-18	169	0	9
			सरकार	170	0	3
			सरकार	171	0	13
			एकासना-12	172	0	13
			एकासना-12	173	0	17
			सरकार	174	0	17
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	175	0	17
			एकासना-24	176	0	13
			एकासना-25	177	0	9
			एकासना-26	178	0	8
			सी. सी. 1	179	0	11
			सरकार	166	0	10
कुल क्षेत्रफल= 14					3	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	बोकाहुला ग्रंट	तीताबर	सरकार	853	0	3 10
			सरकार	854	1	0 4
			सरकार	116	0	4 19
			सरकार	855	0	4 8
			सरकार	856	1	0 7
			सरकार	857	0	2 0
			सरकार	858	0	3 13
			सरकार	246	0	1 6
			सरकार	859	1	0 0
			सरकार	118	1	1 19
			सरकार	119	2	0 0
			सरकार	120	4	1 1
			सरकार	121	0	1 8
			सरकार	124	0	1 17
			सरकार	567	0	0 15
			सरकार	570	0	0 18
			सरकार	571	1	1 15
			सरकार	574	0	1 9
			सरकार	577	0	2 8
			सरकार	583	0	1 1
			सरकार	584	0	1 2
			सरकार	585	0	2 8
			सरकार	588	0	4 8
			सरकार	592	0	3 17
			सरकार	595	0	2 6
			सरकार	596	1	1 8
				कुल क्षेत्रफल= 22	0	19
25.	धोर्नी चाय	तीताबर	सरकार	79	4	3 15
	वार्गाची		मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	78	2	2 13
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	98	0	4 4
			सरकार	96	0	1 9
			सरकार	95	0	0 15
			सरकार	94	0	0 13
			सरकार	93	0	1 0
			सरकार	92	0	0 15
			सरकार	91	0	0 18
			सरकार	90	0	0 16 1/2
			सरकार	89	0	0 16 1/2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	धोली चाय बागीची	तीताबर	सरकार	88	0	0
			सरकार	87	0	0
			सरकार	99	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	67	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	71	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	377	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	376	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	375	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	374	0	0
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	373	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 1	372	0	1
			कुल क्षेत्रफल=	11	3	0
26.	खोरीकाटीयों ग्रांट तृतीय भाग	तीताबर	सरकार	379	0	4
			सरकार	380	0	4
			सरकार	396	0	2
			सरकार	397	1	1
			सरकार	407	0	2
			सरकार	408	0	3
			सरकार	412	0	1
			सरकार	413	0	2
			सरकार	414	0	2
			सरकार	427	0	2
			सरकार	428	0	3
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 3	89	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 4	90	0	1
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 5	91	0	1
			सरकार	92	0	1
			सरकार	93	0	1
			सरकार	94	0	1
			सरकार	253	3	0
			सरकार	354	0	3
			सरकार	355	0	3
			सरकार	358	0	1
			सरकार	379	1	2
			सरकार	377	0	3
			सरकार	429	0	3
			सरकार	437	0	1
			सरकार	440	0	1
			सरकार	443	0	2
			सरकार	445	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	खोरीकाटीयाँ ग्रांट तृतीय भाग	तीताबर	सरकार	447	0	1	6
			सरकार	448	0	2	0
			सरकार	452	0	2	0
			सरकार	451	0	2	7
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=19	3	12	
27.	खोरीकाटीयाँ ग्रांट द्वितीय भाग	तीताबर	मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	7	8	1	6
			मियादी पट्टा नं. 2	17	7	0	15
			सरकार	116	0	1	2
			सरकार	117	0	0	18
			सरकार	118	0	0	18
			सरकार	119	0	2	2
			सरकार	120	0	1	18 1/2
			सरकार	180	0	0	15
			सरकार	110	4	4	0
			सरकार	126	0	0	18
			सरकार	128	0	0	7
			सरकार	463	0	0	7
			सरकार	464	0	0	7
			सरकार	469	0	1	4
			सरकार	462	0	1	9
			सरकार	470	0	0	9
			सरकार	481	0	0	15
			सरकार	482	0	0	11
			सरकार	466	0	0	13
			सरकार	467	0	0	9
			सरकार	468	0	0	15
			सरकार	469	0	0	8
			सरकार	454	0	0	11
			सरकार	458	0	0	7
			सरकार	459	0	0	15
			सरकार	47	0	0	15
			सरकार	561	0	1	17
			सरकार	562	0	1	17
			एफ. सी. 1	45	0	0	7
				कुल क्षेत्रफल=24	4	5 1/2	

[फा. सं. ओ-12016/7/2004/ओ.एन.जी.डी.-IV]

एत. सी. जाखूप, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2004

S. O. 42.— WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for supply of natural gas to Jorhat and Golaghat towns in the districts of Jorhat and Golaghat, respectively in the State of Assam, Pipeline should be laid from Lakwa to Golaghat by Assam Gas Company Limited, Duliajan;

AND whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

NOW, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

2. ANY person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification send objections and suggestions to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority, namely, the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat District, Assam and such person may also state whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE.**Circle — Teok****District — Jorhat****State — Assam**

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Mauza	Patta No.	Dag No.	Area		
					B	K	L
1	2	3	4	5	6		
01.	Hatimuria Gaon 2nd Part	Lahing	PP No. 171	2454	0	2	0
			PP No. 415	2453	0	2	0
			PP No. 171	2432	0	0	4
			PP No. 334	2433	0	1	4
			PP No. 88	2434	0	2	15
			PP No. 192	2337	0	2	0
			PP No. 234	2338	0	0	9
			PP No. 234	2318	0	0	17
			Annual	2296	0	0	7
			Annual	2298	0	0	11
			PP No. 411	2299	0	0	8
			PP No. 407	2277	0	1	13
			PP No. 407	2278	0	1	13
			PP No. 411	2279	0	2	0
			PP No. 364	2132	0	0	15
			PP No. 183	2131	0	0	13
			PP No. 362	2130	0	0	17
			PP No. 51	2129	0	1	2
			PP No. 528	2128	0	0	10
			PP No. 82	2127	0	0	19
			PP No. 254	2096	0	1	3
			PP No. 407	2097	0	0	6
			PP No. 257	2098	0	0	8
			PP No. 364	2032	0	2	0
			PP No. 183	2031	0	1	17
			PP No. 80	1997	0	1	0
			PP No. 51	1995	0	0	4
			PP No. 317	1994	0	0	2
			PP No. 178	1972	0	1	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.	Hatimuria Gaon	Lahing	PP No. 24	1973	0	17
	2nd Part		PP No. 316	1938	0	4
			PP No. 365	1939	0	18
			PP No. Nil	1940	0	18
			PP No. 80	1826	0	4
			Waste land	1828	0	10
			PP No. 83	1829	0	13
			PP No. 534	1830	0	18
			PP No. 360	1746	0	8
			PP No. 411	1755	0	8
			PP No. 26	1854	0	5
			PP No. 26	1834	0	12
			PP No. Nil	1852	0	2
			PP No. 26	1851	0	0
			PP No. 365	1853	0	10
			PP No. 87	1855	0	4
			PP No. 452	1864	0	7
			PP No. 139	1863	0	7
			PP No. 314	1862	0	7
			PP No. 503	1827	0	13
			PP No. 26	1754	0	6
			PP No. 360	1746	0	6
			PP No. 51	1995	0	11
			Annual	2315	0	9
			PP No. 392	1296	0	11
			Total area = 13		4	2
02	Dulia gaon	Lahung	Waste Land	1	5	18
			PP No. 29	2	0	6
			Waste Land	4	0	4
			Waste Land	5	0	17
			Waste Land	7	0	6
			Waste Land	27	0	13
			PP No. 93	29	0	4
			PP No. 93	30	0	4
			PP No. 92	82	0	11
			PP No. 71	83	0	2
			PP No. 12	84	0	18
			PP No. 31	86	1	17
			PP No. 53	88	0	2
			Waste land	117	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
02.	Dulia Gaon	Lahing	PP No. 11	241	0	1 9
			PP No. 74	242	1	0 13
			PP No. 74	254	1	0 3
			PP No. 26	257	0	1 13
			PP No. 91	272	0	2 15
			PP No. 74	276	0	2 15
			PP No. 26	277	0	1 6
			PP No. 91	281	0	2 6
			PP No. 3	291	0	4 4
			PP No. 3	292	0	1 2
			PP No. 59	300	0	0 11
			PP No. 80	301	0	1 11
			PP No. 59	302	0	1 2
			PP No. 17	303	0	0 18
			Waste land	312	0	0 15
			PP No. 80	305	0	2 8
			Waste land	457	0	0 6
			Waste land	517	0	0 3
			Total area = 18			0 19
03.	Tengaboria Gaon	Lahing	Waste land	1	2	0 6
			Waste land	2	4	1 9
			PP No. 1	3	1	2 10
			PP No. 1	4	1	1 8
			PP No. 13	30	2	0 1
			PP No. 1	16	0	0 18
			PP No. 1	17	0	0 15
			PP No. 1	18	0	1 17
			Waste land	19	0	0 18
			Waste land	23	0	0 16
			Annual	27	0	1 19
			PP No. 66	26	0	1 19
			PP No. 66	31	0	0 9
			Annual	32	0	0 9
			PP No. 66	33	0	1 0
			PP No. 66	34	0	1 0
			Annual	38	0	0 13
			PP No. 53	39	0	1 1
			Annual	40	0	0 6
			PP No. 97	41	0	0 11
			PP No. 1	42	0	1 4
			Annual	660	0	0 6
			Annual	44	0	0 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	
03	Tengaboria Gaon	Lahing	Annual	45	0	0 2
			Annual	46	0	0 6
			PP No. 94	48	0	0 11
			Annual	49	0	0 11
			Annual	50	0	0 7
			PP No. 2	51	0	0 7
			PP No. 41	52	0	0 10
			Annual	53	0	0 10
			Annual	54	0	0 4
			PP No. 32	56	0	0 15
			PP No. 45	57	0	1 0
			PP No. 9	58	0	1 15
			PP No. 49	59	0	0 15
			PP No. 86	60	0	0 11
			PP No. 40	89	0	1 6
			PP No. 88	61	0	0 11
			PP No. 38	62	0	0 15
			PP No. 40	66	0	2 2
			PP No. 78	67	0	1 13
			PP No. 68	68	0	0 11
			PP No. 3	69	0	0 11
			PP No. 27	70	0	0 15
			PP No. 42	71	0	0 7
			PP No. 16	72	0	0 6
			PP No. 46	64	0	1 9
			PP No. 16	55	0	0 4
			PP No. 17	101	0	0 4
			Total area=	18	0	18
04.	Scleng Grant	Lahing	Waste land	1	2	3 15
			F. C.	2	3	0 5
			F. C.	3	0	3 14
			F. C.	33	0	0 2
			F. C.	43	0	0 6
			F. C.	44	0	2 13
			F. C.	46	0	2 1
			F. C.	47	0	0 12
			Total area=	7	3	8
05.	Dewghoria Gaon	Lahing	PP No. 34	183	0	0 18
			PP No. 47	185	0	0 18
			PP No. 63	191	0	1 17
			PP No. 72	192	0	0 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
05	Dewghoria Gaon	Lahing	Waste land	200	0	0
			Waste land	201	0	1
			PP No. 73	202	0	2
			Waste land	203	5	4
			PP No. 73	211	0	0
			PP No. 35	212	0	3
			PP No. 35	268	1	1
			PP No. 112	274	0	1
			PP No. 1	12	0	2
			Waste land	13	0	0
			PP No. 34	15	0	4
			PP No. 34	17	0	0
			PP No. 40	18	0	0
			PP No. 70	19	0	0
			PP No. 103	20	0	0
			PP No. 5	21	0	0
			PP No. 36	22	0	1
			PP No. 59	23	0	1
			PP No. 34	59	0	0
			PP No. 34	60	0	1
			PP No. 34	61	0	1
			PP No. 100	62	0	4
			PP No. 34	63	0	1
			PP No. 12	64	0	0
			Annual	131	0	3
			PP No. 82	132	0	1
			Annual	133	0	0
			PP No. 101	134	0	0
			Waste land	135	0	0
			PP No.	181	0	2
			PP No. 72	324	1	1
			Waste land	719	0	0
			Waste land	842	10	4
			PP No. 199	73	0	0
			Waste land	245	0	0
			PP No. 27	190	0	0
			PP No. 1	270	0	0
			PP No. 43	182	0	2
			Total area = 30		3	15
06.	Lunpuria Gaon	Lahing	Waste land	277	0	2
			PP No. 122	276	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
06	Lupuria Gaon	Lahing	Waste land	599	1	0
			PP No. 49	319	0	0
			PP No. 135	320	0	4
			PP No. 23	348	0	1
			PP No. 35	354	0	3
			PP No. 64	381	0	3
			PP No. 49	382	0	0
			PP No. 64	391	0	0
			PP No. 56	394	0	0
			PP No. 136	395	0	0
			PP No. 136	398	0	2
			PP No. 49	353	0	1
			PP No. 22	399	0	1
			PP No. 126	430	0	1
			Waste land	431	0	3
			PP No. 5	437	0	3
			PP No. 5	485	0	1
			PP No.	486	0	1
			Nil	393	0	0
			Waste land	488	0	1
			Nil		0	1
			Total area = 10		2	15
07.	Hemlai Cha Bagicha	Lahing	Waste land	541	0	0
	1 st Part		Waste land	536	2	3
			PP No. 1	535	2	1
			Waste land	503	0	4
			Waste land	450	0	0
			Waste land	550	0	0
			Waste land	540	0	0
			PP No. 1	539	1	4
			PP No. 1	549	9	0
			PP No. 1	551	1	0
			PP No. 1	490	0	0
			PP No. 1	449	3	1
			Total area = 21		3	7
08.	Hemlai Cha Bagicha	Bagicha	Waste land	437	0	0
	2nd Part		Waste land	439	0	4
			Waste land	432	0	4
			Waste land	431	0	0
			Waste land	320	0	2
			PP No. 150	601	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
08.	Hemlai Cha Bagicha 2nd Part	Bagicha	PP No. 151	602	0	13
			PP No. 152	603	0	13
			PP No. 153	604	0	9
			Waste land	610	0	2
			PP No. 154	606	0	17
			PP No. 155	607	0	11
			Waste land	309	0	2
			Waste land	308	1	16
			Waste land	726	0	9
			Waste land	318	0	18
Total area = 7				4	2	
09.	Hulungapar Grant	Hulungapar	Redim-1	74	0	18
			do	52	2	13
			Waste land	54	3	4
			Redim-1	61	1	0
			Waste land	53	0	6
			Waste land	68	0	5
			Redim-1	56	0	6
			Redim-1	62	1	17
			Redim-1	63	0	6
Total area = 10				2	15	
10.	Daddrupar Cha Bagicha	Hulungapar	PP No. 1	41	0	18
			PP No. 1	43	0	15
			PP No. 1	78	0	18
			PP No. 1	46	1	18
			PP No. 1	48	3	12
			PP No. 1	79	2	16
			Waste land	82	1	3
			Annual	83	4	1
			PP No. 1	50	0	7
Total area = 13				4	8	
11.	Gabhari Grant	Na-Kachari	Waste land	1	1	9
			Waste land	2	1	15
			Waste land	13	0	12
			Waste land	8	1	15
			Waste land	308	1	14
			PP No. 111	4	0	15
Total Area = 7				4	0	
12.	Na-Kachari Gaon 1st part	Na-Kachari	Waste land	1	0	2
			PP No. 10	2	0	9
			Waste land	4	0	6
			Waste land	6	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Na-Kachari Gaon 1st part	Na-Kachari	Waste land	8	0	4 8
			Waste land	9	0	1 17
			Waste land	10	0	3 8
			PP No. 94	21	0	0 17
			Waste land	22	0	0 13
			Waste land	23	0	0 8
			PP No. 76	24	0	0 8
			PP No. 8	28	0	4 16
			Waste land	65	0	0 6
			PP No. 2	66	0	3 13
			PP No. 94	623	0	1 6
			PP No. 90	627	0	2 11
			Waste land	631	0	2 0
			Waste land	632	0	1 13
			Waste land	414	0	1 9
			Waste land	415	0	1 17
			Waste land	580	0	3 4
			Waste land	51	0	2 11
			Waste land	52	0	1 11
			Waste land	53	0	1 4
			Waste land	54	0	0 4
			Waste land	59	0	4 13
			PP No. 36	67	0	3 4
			Waste land	70	0	1 13
			Waste land	420	0	1 9
			Waste land	423	0	0 16
			Waste land	621	0	0 10
			Waste land	620	0	0 13
			Waste land	13	0	2 18
			Waste land	425	0	1 19
			Waste land	381	0	2 15
			Waste land	581	0	1 9
			Total Area =		14	3 11
13	Na-Kachari Gaon 2nd Part	Na-Kachari	PP No. 3	322	0	4 15
			Waste land	321	0	3 17
			Waste land	320	0	0 7
			PP No. 3	317	1	2 10
			PP No. 3	315	0	3 10
			PP No. 9	313	0	2 8
			PP No. 3	311	0	2 19
			PP No. 9	310	0	1 4
			PP No. 9	309	0	2 8
			PP No. 9	308	0	2 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
13	Na-Kachari Gaon 2nd Part	Na-Kachari	PP No.47 Waste land Annual PP No. 35 PP No. 46 PP No. 85 Waste Land PP No. 92 Waste land Waste land Waste land Annual PP No. 99 PP No. 63 PP No. 68 PP No. 34 Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land Waste land PP No. 11 PP No. 12	307 306 305 279 149 147 496 144 497 143 105 103 99 81 148 277 266 224 225 227 228 276 278	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 2 2 0 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2	4 9 19 17 7 6 19 8 8 6 13 11 15 11 7 4 0 2 2 17 8 11 11
				Total Area= 15	3	13	
14	Maibalia Chakial Gaon	Na-Kachari	Waste land PP No. 25 PP No. 92 PP No. 56 PP No. 154 PP No. 154 Waste land PP No. 211 Waste land PP No. 46 Waste land PP No. 89 PP No. 57 PP No. 57 PP No. 93 Annual Annual PP No. 93 PP No. 183 PP No. 101 PP No. 45 PP No. 93 PP No. 101 PP No. 154 PP No. 77 PP No. 46	1 3 8 10 11 16 18 26 27 25 31 32 33 34 36 37 41 842 886 885 805 891 887 908 857 897	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	3 1 2 2 1 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 1 3 0 2 1 1 2 3 0 4 1 2	3 19 2 13 1 4 18 19 3 6 13 4 0 5 2 13 11 4 4 10 6 18 1 4 4 4 0
				Total Area = 15	1	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
15	Deberapar gaon	Na-Kachari	PP No. 81	14	0	1 9
			PP No. 75	15	0	0 7
			PP No. 8	16	0	0 13
			PP No. 108	17	0	0 4
			PP No. 17	18	0	1 0
			PP No. 62	19	0	1 0
			PP No. 14	20	0	1 17
			PP No. 20	21	0	0 7
			PP No. 29	22	0	1 9
			PP No. 67	27	0	1 4
			PP No. 93	28	0	0 18
			PP No. 93	29	0	0 18
			PP No. 26	30	0	2 0
			PP No. 23	31	0	0 11
			PP No. 22	32	0	0 11
			Annual	33	0	0 11
			PP No 65	34	0	0 11
			PP No. 15	35	0	1 0
			PP No. 97	36	0	1 9
			PP No. 19	37	0	2 9
			PP No. 100	39	0	2 5
			PP No. 46	40	0	1 8
			PP No. 8	41	0	1 13
			PP No. 110	42	0	0 7
			PP No. 52	43	0	1 2
			PP No. 8	45	0	1 9
			PP No. 8	46	0	0 13
			PP No. 32	47	0	1 13
			PP No. 45	48	0	0 11
			PP No. 5	49	0	4 14
			PP No. 6	52	0	2 2
			PP No. 119	54	0	1 9
			PP No 120	55	0	3 1
			PP No. 118	53	0	1 5
			PP No. 58	60	0	2 8
			PP No. 52	61	0	1 9
			PP No. 32	62	0	1 17
			PP No. 52	64	0	1 0
			PP No. 65	65	0	0 18
			Nil	66	0	2 2
			Nil	67	0	3 6
			PP No. 55	12	0	1 6
			PP No. 126	13	0	1 2
			PP No. 103	56	0	0 15
			PP No. 103	57	0	2 4
			PP No. 110	58	0	1 17
			PP No. 47	59	0	1 6
			Waste land	259	0	0 9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Deberapar gaon	Na-Kachari	PP No. 42	345	0	2
			PP No. 11	66	0	4
			PP No. 17	26	0	8
			Waste land	24	0	9
			PP No. 44	67	0	2
			Total Area = 15	0	4	
16	Moran gaon	Na-Kachari	PP No. 50	593	1	3
			PP No. 99	594	1	13
			PP No. 168	572	0	11
			PP No. 155	674	0	15
			PP No. 190	607	0	9
			PP No. 190	608	0	2
			Total Area = 3	4	13	
17	Tiruwal gaon	Na-Kachari	Waste land	439	0	7
			Waste land	286	0	15
			PP No. 37	243	0	2
			PP No. 50	284	0	9
			Waste land	319	0	4
			Waste land	315	0	15
			PP No. 1	288	0	11
			PP No. 1	292	0	7
			PP No. 52	258	0	2
			Waste land	254	0	17
			Waste land	253	0	14
			PP No. 1	293	0	10
			PP No. 49	252	1	1
			PP No. 7	257	0	7
			PP No. 4	250	0	10
			PP No. 54	249	0	13
			Total Area = 7	2	4	
18	163 No. Grant	Na-Kachari	Waste land	132	0	13
			-do-	672	0	11
			-do-	677	0	13
			-do-	678	0	13
			-do-	679	0	19
			-do-	680	0	17
			-do-	681	0	11
			-do-	682	0	13
			-do-	683	0	0
			-do-	684	0	13
			-do-	685	0	19
			-do-	686	0	12
			-do-	687	0	0
			-do-	688	0	19
			-do-	689	1	5
			-do-	690	1	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. 163 No. Grant	Na-Kachari	Waste land	711	0	1	17
		-do-	712	0	1	17
		-do-	713	0	1	19
		-do-	714	0	2	0
		-do-	715	0	1	19
		-do-	716	0	1	17
		-do-	717	0	2	4
		-do-	718	0	0	18
		-do-	719	0	1	17
		-do-	720	0	2	2
		-do-	721	0	2	4
		-do-	722	0	1	17
		-do-	723	0	2	4
		-do-	724	0	1	17
		-do-	725	0	1	13
		-do-	726	0	2	2
		-do-	671	0	2	10
		-do-	729	0	0	18
		Total Area = 13		4	4	
19. Kathalguri Grant	Na-Kachari	Ridim-1	19	1	4	3
		-do-	37	2	4	7
		-do-	16	0	1	9
		-do-	143	0	0	18
		-do-	24	0	1	9
		-do-	23	0	0	11
		Waste land	18	0	0	11
		Total Area = 5		3	8	
20. Morioni Grant 2nd part	Katani Gaon	Waste land	159	0	2	8
		-do-	158	1	1	8
		Ridim	157	0	3	6
		-do-	417	1	0	10
		-do-	140	0	1	2
		-do-	141	0	0	15
		-do-	142	0	2	19
		Waste land	483	0	0	6
		-do-	482	0	0	18
		-do-	139	0	3	0
		-do-	156	0	0	11
		Total Area = 5		2	3	
21. Morioni Grant 1st part	Katani gaon	Ridim-1	61	1	2	14
		-do-	62	0	0	4
		-do-	58	1	4	9
		-do-	115	0	0	2
		-do-	116	0	4	18
		-do-	117	0	0	3
		-do-	119	2	0	5
		-do-	118	0	0	7
		-do-	43	1	1	16
		-do-	44	0	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
21.	Morioni Grant	Katani gaon	Ridim-1	480	1	1	8
	1st part		-do-	39	0	0	11
			-do-	34	0	2	0
			-do-	36	0	0	6
			-do-	42	2	1	18
			-do-	81	0	0	18
			-do-	60	0	0	7
			Waste land	101	0	0	11
			Total Area =	12	3	8	
22.	Morioni town	Katani gaon	Waste land	403	0	2	6
	1st and 2nd part		-do-	404	0	1	8
			-do-	3	0	0	17
			-do-	5	1	1	3
			F. C. 1	7	0	0	7
			Waste land	52	3	4	4½
			-do-	53	7	0	17½
			-do-	405	0	1	6
			Total Area =	13	2	9	
23.	Kharikatia Grant	Katani gaon	Waste land	130	0	1	2
	3rd Part		-do-	131	0	1	2
			-do-	132	0	1	9
			Annual-21	133	0	1	6
			Waste land	134	0	1	6
			-do-	135	0	1	8
			-do-	136	0	1	6
			-do-	137	0	1	6
			-do-	138	0	1	6
			-do-	139	0	1	17
			Annual-22	140	0	1	17
			Annual	141	0	1	13
			PP No. 3	142	0	0	17
			Wasste land	143	0	0	7
			-do-	144	0	1	17
			PP No. 6	145	0	2	11
			Waste land	146	0	2	2
			-do-	147	0	0	18
			-do-	148	0	1	17
			-do-	149	0	2	4
			-do-	150	0	1	11
			-do-	151	0	1	17
			-do-	152	0	1	17
			-do-	153	0	1	9
			-do-	154	0	1	6
			-do-	156	0	1	15
			Annual-29	157	0	2	10
			Annual-17	158	0	1	9
			Annual-20	159	0	1	17
			Annual-19	160	0	1	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Kharikatia Grant 3rd Part—contd.	Katani gaon	PP No. 2	161	0	13
			PP No. 5	163	0	13
			Annual-16	164	0	17
			Annual-23	165	0	17
			Waste land	167	0	6
			Waste land	168	0	2
			Annual-18	169	0	9
			Waste land	170	0	3
			Waste land	171	0	13
			Annual-12	172	0	13
			Annual-12	173	0	17
			Waste land	174	0	17
			PP No. 1	175	0	17
			Annual-24	176	0	13
			Annual-25	177	0	9
			Annual-26	178	0	8
			C. C. 1	179	0	11
			Waste land	166	0	10
			Total Area=	14	3	7
24.	Bokahula Grant	Titabor	Waste land	853	0	10
			-do-	854	1	6
			-do-	116	0	19
			-do-	855	0	8
			-do-	856	1	17
			-do-	857	0	0
			-do-	858	0	13
			-do-	246	0	6
			-do-	859	1	0
			-do-	118	1	19
			-do-	119	2	0
			-do-	120	4	1
			-do-	121	0	8
			-do-	124	0	17
			-do-	567	0	15
			-do-	570	0	18
			-do-	571	1	15
			-do-	574	0	9
			-do-	577	0	8
			-do-	583	0	1
			-do-	584	0	2
			-do-	585	0	8
			-do-	588	0	8
			-do-	592	0	17
			-do-	595	0	6
			-do-	596	1	8
			Total Area=	22	0	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Dholi Cha Bagicha	Titabor	Waste land	79	4	3 15
			PP No. 1	78	2	2 13
			-do-	98	0	4 4
			Waste land	96	0	1 9
			-do-	95	0	0 15
			-do-	94	0	0 13
			-do-	93	0	1 0
			-do-	92	0	0 15
			-do-	91	0	0 18
			-do-	90	0	0 16 1/2
			Waste land	89	0	0 16 1/2
			-do-	88	0	0 15
			-do-	87	0	0 9
			-do-	99	0	0 18
			PP No. 1	67	0	0 18
			-do-	71	0	0 7
			-do-	377	0	0 18
			-do-	376	0	1 2
			-do-	375	0	0 18
			-do-	374	0	0 18
			-do-	373	0	1 11
			-do-	372	0	1 11
			Total Area= 11		3	0
26.	Kharikatia Grant	Titabor	Waste land	379	0	4 10
	3rd Part		-do-	380	0	4 15
			-do-	396	0	2 4
			-do-	397	1	1 8
			-do-	407	0	2 19
			-do-	408	0	3 10
			-do-	412	0	1 9
			-do-	413	0	2 6
			-do-	414	0	2 8
			-do-	427	0	2 15
			-do-	428	0	3 2
			PP No. 3	89	0	1 15
			PP No. 4	90	0	1 8
			PP No. 5	91	0	1 8
			Waste land	92	0	1 6
			-do-	93	0	1 4
			-do-	94	0	1 4
			-do-	253	3	0 0
			-do-	354	0	3 10
			-do-	355	0	3 13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Kharikatia Grant 3rd Part—contd.	Titabor	Waste land	358	0	1 0
			-do-	376	1	2 14
			-do-	377	0	3 2
			-do-	429	0	3 8
			-do-	437	0	1 11
			-do-	440	0	1 13
			-do-	443	0	2 0
			-do-	445	0	3 17
			-do-	447	0	1 6
			-do-	448	0	2 0
			-do-	452	0	2 0
			-do-	451	0	2 7
				Total Area = 19	3	12
27.	Kharikatia Grant 2nd Part	Titabor	PP No. 2	7	8	1 16
			-do-	17	7	0 15
			Waste land	116	0	1 2
			-do-	117	0	0 18
			-do-	118	0	0 18
			-do-	119	0	2 2
			-do-	120	0	1 18 1/2
			-do-	180	0	0 15
			-do-	110	4	4 0
			-do-	126	0	0 18
			-do-	128	0	0 7
			-do-	463	0	0 7
			-do-	464	0	0 7
			-do-	469	0	1 4
			-do-	462	0	1 9
			-do-	470	0	0 9
			-do-	481	0	0 15
			-do-	482	0	0 11
			-do-	466	0	0 13
			-do-	467	0	0 9
			-do-	468	0	0 15
			-do-	469	0	0 8
			-do-	454	0	0 11
			-do-	458	0	0 7
			-do-	459	0	0 15
			F. C. 1	47	0	0 15
			Waste land	561	0	1 17
			-do-	562	0	1 17
			F. C. 1	45	0	0 7
				Total Area = 24	4	5 1 1/2

[F. No. O-12016/7/2004-ONGD-IV]

N. C. ZAKHUP, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 43.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्द्रा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद परियोजना हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 16 कृष्णा विहार, नारायण निवास के पास, गोपालपुरा बाईपास रोड, जयपुर-302018 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	सुरपुरा	962	0	23	00
		964(स.नदी)	0	24	45
		968(स.नदी)	0	07	31
2.	बागावासचौरासी	487(स.नदी)	0	02	69
		491	0	03	55
		488	0	41	62
		489	0	27	10
		485/1906	0	03	91
		485(स.नाला)	0	03	78
		563	0	18	16
		755	0	19	94
		564	0	01	00
		754	0	04	82
		753	0	19	32
		750	0	05	03
		752	0	21	35
		751	0	20	73
		758(स.रास्ता)	0	07	30
		741	0	07	72
		740	0	06	59
		739	0	00	89
		1011	0	05	48
		1010(स.रास्ता)	0	01	71
		1009	0	21	06
		1015	0	09	79
		1016	0	03	02
		1014	0	09	76
		1017	0	02	85
		1018	0	07	59
		1019	0	07	22
		1020	0	00	43
		1043	0	00	20

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	बामावासघोरासी (जारी...)	1041	0	16	55
		1110(स.चारागाह)	0	05	54
		1111(स.चारागाह)	0	21	27
		1112(स.रास्ता)	0	00	25
		1103	0	04	86
		1113(स.आबादी)	0	02	42
		1121	0	00	20
		1102	0	08	66
		1115(स.रास्ता)	0	01	28
		1114	0	00	20
		1101	0	12	69
		1099	0	07	56
		1098	0	17	99
		1540(स.रास्ता)	0	04	32
		1539	0	09	42
		1136	0	08	48
		1139	0	00	50
		1536	0	08	37
		1520	0	23	99
		1519	0	19	74
		1515	0	00	20
		1514	0	11	32
		1512	0	02	82
		1450(स.नाला)	0	03	24
		1212	0	17	12
		1217(स.रास्ता)	0	01	86
		1228	0	20	60
		1226	0	17	11
		1223	0	00	20
		1224	0	14	59
		1233	0	17	80
		1332	0	00	20
		1237	0	17	14
		1336	0	08	25

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	बागावासचौरासी (जारी...)	1238	0	16	97
		1240	0	00	67
		1241(स.नाला)	0	00	87
		1239(स.नाला)	0	00	20
		1254	0	00	20
		1242	0	02	82
		1253	0	26	58
3.	ढाणीजोगियान	766	0	00	20
		765	0	02	27
		762	0	18	67
		761	0	26	94
		794(स.नाला)	0	03	27
4.	दतरपुरा	439	0	09	07
		440	0	15	91
		444	0	01	08
		443	0	16	14
		442	0	00	56
		448	0	00	48
		449	0	11	54
		452	0	04	20
		451	0	13	21
		450	0	00	20
		423	0	06	65
		424	0	10	60
		422	0	08	35
		426	0	03	84
		427	0	00	20
		420(स.सड़क)	0	05	62
		419	0	17	23
		408	0	00	32
		409	0	08	21
		410	0	07	19
		411	0	07	63
		404	0	13	38

तहसील : बिराछमर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्र. सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	घसरपुरा (जारी...)	406	0	11	62
		387(स.रस्ता)	0	00	64
		388	0	14	54
		390	0	30	33
		391(स.बाला)	0	04	32
		389	0	06	91
		381	0	00	98
		362	0	07	26
		363	0	10	73
		363/604	0	15	12
		369	0	06	04
		368	0	15	07
		367	0	00	32
		333/612	0	02	38
		333	0	12	31
		334	0	10	15
		326	0	17	35
		326/622	0	25	27
		327	0	04	97
5.	घोबिवावाला	263	0	09	49
		261	0	13	67
		260	0	23	83
		275	0	22	74
		276	0	16	41
		277	0	00	22
		279	0	16	55
		280	0	13	97
		284	0	14	47
		181	0	15	72
		175	0	09	66
		180	0	09	18
		176	0	03	32
		173	0	21	81
		147(स.भूमि)	0	05	83

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	घोबियावाला (जारी...)	87	0	04	44
		88	0	07	51
		97	0	00	20
		98	0	20	17
		99	0	04	68
		96	0	04	88
		101	0	04	90
		102	0	23	83
		103(स.चारागाह)	0	40	31
		104(स.चारागाह)	0	30	34
		124(स.चारागाह)	0	24	49
		105	0	02	20
		106(स.चारागाह)	0	11	76
		107(स.चारागाह)	0	61	63
6.	भाबरु	4177/4454(स.भूमि)	0	16	56
		4176(स.भूमि)	0	00	20
		4178/4455(स.भूमि)	0	04	34
		4178	0	12	41
		4179(स.नाला)	0	21	31
		4228/4458(स.नदी)	0	06	37
		4229	0	11	61
		4226	0	12	14
		4227	0	08	84
		4215	0	00	20
		4216	0	00	20
		4212	0	09	86
		4211	0	00	20
		4210	0	04	03
		4209	0	10	44
		4208	0	00	24
		4207(स.नाला)	0	05	03
		4183	0	00	28
		4182	0	04	91
		4181	0	11	92

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	भाबरु (जारी...)	4180	0	05	48
7.	लुहाकनाकलां	1257	0	05	95
		1256(स.नाला)	0	09	61
		1255	0	09	70
		1258	0	00	20
		1259	0	07	84
		1260	0	03	65
		1261	0	01	41
		1272	0	06	54
		1262	0	04	69
		1264	0	11	85
		1264/1553	0	04	61
		1271	0	05	12
		1265(स.नाला)	0	04	25
		1266/1581(स.नाला)	0	03	00
		1266	0	19	22
		1269(स.रास्ता)	0	02	45
		1190	0	11	20
		1191	0	10	51
		1186(स.नाला)	0	04	20
		1185(स.नाला)	0	02	87
		1185/1705	0	01	97
		1184	0	07	42
		1160	0	22	52
		1161	0	06	68
		1159	0	08	23
		1127	0	25	28
8.	लुहाकनाखुर्द	1129	0	22	42
		1105	0	00	46
		1106	0	08	98
		1108	0	05	75
		1104	0	08	96
		1103	0	00	20
		1102	0	12	13

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	लुहाकनाखुर्द (जारी...)	1101	0	10	41
	1096(स.घारागाह)		0	24	30
	1095(स.घारागाह)		0	01	52
	1094(स.आबादी)		0	01	00
	1078/1561(स.नदी)		0	18	65
	1078		0	46	90
	1082		0	00	20
	1065/1560		0	02	21
	1079(स.नदी)		0	01	63
	1080(स.नदी)		0	06	45
	1063(स.नदी)		0	10	36
	1062		0	01	29
	1064(स.नदी)		0	45	88
	1065		0	00	20
	318		0	00	28
	317		0	15	00
	316(स.रास्ता)		0	01	99
	312		0	07	49
	311		0	15	37
	310		0	10	81
	304		0	10	84
	302		0	06	00
	303		0	05	09
	263		0	22	65
	263/1564		0	01	05
	262		0	16	18
	260		0	10	25
	259		0	09	77
	257		0	08	06
	255		0	05	51
	256		0	01	68
	253		0	00	20
	254		0	08	91
	252		0	02	06

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	जसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	लुहाकवाबुद (जारी...)	251	0	02	11
		250	0	06	44
		249	0	05	28
		248	0	02	07
		246	0	04	84
		245	0	00	94
		243	0	05	04
		242	0	04	55
		241	0	06	71
		230	0	01	41
		236	0	04	52
		237	0	14	79
		234(स.बाला)	0	07	35
		238(स.बाला)	0	05	53
9.	धुलकोट	356	0	00	33
		357	0	10	72
		360	0	09	01
		359	0	04	23
		351	0	01	64
		361	0	19	69
		350	0	00	20
		362	0	02	33
		348	0	06	27
		335	0	08	75
		333	0	07	43
		330	0	08	41
		324	0	00	20
		325	0	15	27
		323	0	16	89
		321	0	00	63
		322(स.बदी)	0	08	03
10.	सूरजपुरा	1757	0	10	71
		1759	0	00	20
		1749	0	06	95

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	सूरजपुरा (जारी...)	1748	0	07	43
11.	बहादुरपुरा	1744	0	07	22
		1741	0	06	15
		1743	0	04	90
		1742	0	01	60
		1545	0	15	98
		1447	0	11	79
		1550	0	06	18
		1549	0	06	20
		1554(स.रास्ता)	0	02	54
		1572	0	00	91
		1571	0	05	28
		1570	0	06	61
		1568	0	06	36
		1569	0	00	20
		1567	0	08	07
		1566	0	04	59
		1565	0	18	03
		1562	0	00	20
		1563	0	02	79
		1564	0	09	95
12.	जयसिंहपुरा	1486(स.रास्ता)	0	06	34
		1464	0	09	71
		1465	0	15	94
		1456	0	09	80
		1457	0	02	68
		1455	0	07	73
		1454	0	07	85
		1448	0	00	20
		1447	0	18	94
		1446	0	00	53
		1434	0	09	26
		1435	0	00	70
		1170(स.भूमि)	0	02	07

तहसील : विराटनगर		ज़िला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	जयसिंहपुरा (जारी...)	1202	0	11	34
		1213	0	00	70
		1212	0	07	40
		1211	0	06	55
		1209	0	02	36
		1225	0	07	03
		1226	0	09	17
		1228	0	17	78
		1243	0	12	98
		1241	0	00	20
		1242	0	00	20
		1244	0	14	67
		1186(स.रास्ता)	0	05	86
		1245	0	00	20
		1031	0	01	19
		1028	0	12	93
		1029	0	00	20
		1025	0	17	39
		1024	0	01	86
		1023(स.चारागाह)	0	01	59
		1260	0	05	41
		1259	0	10	27
		1268	0	16	88
		978(सि.वि.नहर)	0	07	15
		968	0	01	17
		967	0	14	37
		966(स.रास्ता)	0	16	20
		963	0	03	82
		947	0	14	20
		949	0	06	28
		962	0	00	44
		960	0	12	03
		951	0	18	33
		952	0	16	57

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	जयसिंहपुरा (जारी...)	955	0	33	68
		956	0	06	73
		854	0	21	33
		1319/3002(स.चारागाह)	0	62	98

[फा. सं. आर-31015/58/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 43.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, 16 Krishna Vihar, Near Narayan Niwas, Gopalpura Bye-pass Road, Jaipur 302018 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SURAPURA	962	0	23	00
		964(G/L River)	0	24	45
		968(G/L River)	0	07	31
2.	BAGAWASCHORASI	487(G/L River)	0	02	69
		491	0	03	55
		488	0	41	62
		489	0	27	10
		485/1906	0	03	91
		35(G/L Nala)	0	03	78
		563	0	18	16
		755	0	19	94
		564	0	01	00
		754	0	04	82
		753	0	19	32
		750	0	05	03
		752	0	21	35
		751	0	20	73
		758(G/L Cart track)	0	07	30
		741	0	07	72
		740	0	06	59
		739	0	00	89
		1011	0	05	48
		1010(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	71
		1009	0	21	06
		1015	0	09	79
		1016	0	03	02
		1014	0	09	76
		1017	0	02	85
		1018	0	07	59
		1019	0	07	22
		1020	0	00	43
		1043	0	00	20

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	BAGAWASCHORASI	1041	0	16	55
	(Contd...)	1110(G/L Pasture)	0	05	54
		1111(G/L Pasture)	0	21	27
		1112(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	25
		1103	0	04	86
		1113(G/L Abadi)	0	02	42
		1121	0	00	20
		1102	0	08	66
		1115(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	28
		1114	0	00	20
		1101	0	12	69
		1099	0	07	56
		1098	0	17	99
		1540(G/L Cart Track)	0	04	32
		1539	0	09	42
		1136	0	08	48
		1139	0	00	50
		1536	0	08	37
		1520	0	23	99
		1519	0	19	74
		1515	0	00	20
		1514	0	11	32
		1512	0	02	82
		1450(G/L Nala)	0	03	24
		1212	0	17	12
		1217(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	86
		1228	0	20	60
		1226	0	17	11
		1223	0	00	20
		1224	0	14	59
		1233	0	17	80
		1332	0	00	20
		1237	0	17	14
		1336	0	08	25

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	BAGAWASCHORASI	1238	0	16	97
	(Contd...)	1240	0	00	67
		1241(G/L Nala)	0	00	87
		1239(G/L Nala)	0	00	20
		1254	0	00	20
		1242	0	02	82
		1253	0	26	58
3.	DHANI JOGIYAN	766	0	00	20
		765	0	02	27
		762	0	18	67
		761	0	26	94
		794(G/L Nala)	0	03	27
4.	CHATARPURA	439	0	09	07
		440	0	15	91
		444	0	01	08
		443	0	16	14
		442	0	00	56
		448	0	00	48
		449	0	11	54
		452	0	04	20
		451	0	13	21
		450	0	00	20
		423	0	06	65
		424	0	10	60
		422	0	08	35
		426	0	03	84
		427	0	00	20
		420(G/L Road)	0	05	62
		419	0	17	23
		408	0	00	32
		409	0	08	21
		410	0	07	19
		411	0	07	63
		404	0	13	38

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
4. CHATARPURA (Contd...)		406	0	11	62	
		387(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	64	
		388	0	14	54	
		390	0	30	33	
		391(G/L Nala)	0	04	32	
		389	0	06	91	
		381	0	00	98	
		362	0	07	26	
		363	0	10	73	
		363/604	0	15	12	
		369	0	06	04	
		368	0	15	07	
		367	0	00	32	
		333/612	0	02	38	
		333	0	12	31	
		334	0	10	15	
		326	0	17	35	
		326/622	0	25	27	
		327	0	04	97	
	5. DHOBIYAWALA		263	0	09	49
			261	0	13	67
			260	0	23	83
			275	0	22	74
			276	0	16	41
			277	0	00	22
			279	0	16	55
		280	0	13	97	
		284	0	14	47	
		181	0	15	72	
		175	0	09	66	
		180	0	09	18	
		176	0	03	32	
		173	0	21	81	
	147(G/L)	0	05	83		

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	DHOBIAWALA (Contd...)	87	0	04	44
		88	0	07	51
		97	0	00	20
		98	0	20	17
		99	0	04	68
		96	0	04	88
		101	0	04	90
		102	0	23	83
		103(G/L Pasture)	0	40	31
		104(G/L Pasture)	0	30	34
		124(G/L Pasture)	0	24	49
		105	0	02	20
		106(G/L Pasture)	0	11	76
		107(G/L Pasture)	0	61	63
		4177/4454(G/L)	0	16	56
		4176(G/L)	0	00	20
		4178/4455(G/L)	0	04	34
		4178	0	12	41
		4179(G/L Nala)	0	21	31
		4228/4458(G/L River)	0	06	37
6.	BHABARU	4229	0	11	61
		4226	0	12	14
		4227	0	08	84
		4215	0	00	20
		4216	0	00	20
		4212	0	09	86
		4211	0	00	20
		4210	0	04	03
		4209	0	10	44
		4208	0	00	24
		4207(G/L Nala)	0	05	03
		4183	0	00	28
		4182	0	04	91
		4181	0	11	92

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	BHABARU (Contd...)	4180	0	05	48
7.	LUHAKANA KALAN	1257.	0	05	95
		1256(G/L Nala)	0	09	61
		1255	0	09	70
		1258	0	00	20
		1259	0	07	84
		1260	0	03	65
		1261	0	01	41
		1272	0	06	54
		1262	0	04	69
		1264	0	11	85
		1264/1553	0	04	61
		1271	0	05	12
		1265(G/L Nala)	0	04	25
		1266/1581(G/L Nala)	0	03	00
		1266	0	19	22
		1269(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	45
		1190	0	11	20
		1191	0	10	51
		1186(G/L Nala)	0	04	20
		1185(G/L Nala)	0	02	87
		1185/1705	0	01	97
		1184	0	07	42
		1160	0	22	52
		1161	0	06	68
		1159	0	08	23
		1127	0	25	28
8.	LUHAKANA KHURD	1129	0	22	42
		1105	0	00	46
		1106	0	08	98
		1108	0	05	75
		1104	0	08	96
		1103	0	00	20
		1102	0	12	13

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	LUHAKANA KHURD	1101	0	10	41
	(Contd...)	1096(G/L Pasture)	0	24	30
		1095(G/L Pasture)	0	01	52
		1094(G/L Abadi)	0	01	00
		1078/1561(G/L River)	0	18	65
		1078	0	46	90
		1082	0	00	20
		1065/1560	0	02	21
		1079(G/L River)	0	01	63
		1080(G/L River)	0	06	45
		1063(G/L River)	0	10	36
		1062	0	01	29
		1064(G/L River)	0	45	88
		1065	0	00	20
		318	0	00	28
		317	0	15	00
		316(G/L Cart track)	0	01	99
		312	0	07	49
		311	0	15	37
		310	0	10	81
		304	0	10	84
		302	0	06	00
		303	0	05	09
		263	0	22	65
		263/1564	0	01	05
		262	0	16	18
		260	0	10	25
		259	0	09	77
		257	0	08	06
		255	0	05	51
		256	0	01	68
		253	0	00	20
		254	0	08	91
		252	0	02	06

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	LUHAKANA KHURD (Contd...)	251	0	02	11
		250	0	06	44
		249	0	05	28
		248	0	02	07
		246	0	04	84
		245	0	00	94
		243	0	05	04
		242	0	04	55
		241	0	06	71
		230	0	01	41
		236	0	04	52
		237	0	14	79
		234(G/L Nala)	0	07	35
		238(G/L Nala)	0	05	53
9.	DHULKOT	356	0	00	33
		357	0	10	72
		360	0	09	01
		359	0	04	23
		351	0	01	64
		361	0	19	69
		350	0	00	20
		362	0	02	33
		348	0	06	27
		335	0	08	75
		333	0	07	43
		330	0	08	41
		324	0	00	20
		325	0	15	27
		323	0	16	89
		321	0	00	63
		322(G/L River)	0	08	03
10.	SURAJPURA	1757	0	10	71
		1759	0	00	20
		1749	0	06	95
		1748	0	07	43
11.	BAHADUR PURA	1744	0	07	22

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Acre	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	BAHADURPURA (contd.)	1741	0	06	15
		1743	0	04	90
		1742	0	01	60
		1545	0	15	98
		1447	0	11	79
		1550	0	06	18
		1549	0	06	20
		1554(G/L Cart track)	0	02	54
		1572	0	00	91
		1571	0	05	28
		1570	0	06	61
		1568	0	06	36
		1569	0	00	20
		1567	0	06	07
		1566	0	04	59
		1565	0	18	03
		1562	0	00	20
		1563	0	02	79
		1564	0	09	95
		1488(G/L Cart Track)	0	06	34
		1464	0	09	71
		1465	0	15	94
		12.	JAISINGHPURA	1456	0
1457	0			02	68
1455	0			07	73
1454	0			07	85
1448	0			00	20
1447	0			18	94
1446	0			00	53
1434	0			09	26
1435	0			00	70
1170(G/L)	0			02	07
1202	0			11	34
1213	0			00	70
1212	0	07	40		
1211	0	06	55		

Tehsil : VIRATNAGAR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	JAISINGHPURA (Contd...)	1209	0	02	36
		1225	0	07	03
		1226	0	09	17
		1228	0	17	78
		1243	0	12	98
		1241	0	0	20
		1242	0	00	20
		1244	0	14	67
		1186(G/L Cart Track)	0	05	86
		1245	0	00	20
		1031	0	01	19
		1028	0	12	93
		1029	0	00	20
		1025	0	17	39
		1024	0	01	86
		1023(G/L Pasture)	0	01	59
		1260	0	05	41
		1259	0	10	27
		1268	0	16	88
		978(Irrig. Deptt. Canal)	0	07	15
		968	0	01	17
		967	0	14	37
		966(G/L Cart Track)	0	16	20
		963	0	03	82
		947	0	14	20
		949	0	06	28
		962	0	00	44
		960	0	12	03
		951	0	18	33
		952	0	16	57
		955	0	33	68
		956	0	06	73
		854	0	21	33
		1319/3002(G/L Pasture)	0	62	98

[No. R-31015/58/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

अम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. अ. 44.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 69/92) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-40012/10/92-आई. आर. (डी. यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S.O. 44.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 69/92) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-12-2004.

[No. L-40012/10/92-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI

I D. NO. 69/92**R. N. Rai, PRESIDING OFFICER****In the Matter of :**

Sh. Amar Singh,
S/o Sh. Shiv Charan Singh,
Village Roshanpur Jageer,
P. O. Hassupura,
(Distt. Bijnor) Pin-246727

VERSUS

The Asstt. Engineer Phones (Installation),
Telephone Exchange, Mission Compound,
Saharanpur-247001.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-40012/10/92 IR-(DU) Central Government dt. 07-8-1992 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :

"Whether the action of Telecom Assistant Engineer Phones (Installation) Saharanpur in terminating Sh. Amar Singh S/o Sh. Shiv Charan Singh from service w.e.f. 14-5-91 is legal and justified ? If not, what relief is the workman entitled to " ?

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman was appointed as mazdoor in group-D under the O.P./management on and w.e.f. 25-10-86 (F.N) on permanently clear vacant post but he was kept as casual labour on daily rate of wages payable monthly though he was doing work similar to that of regular workers. That the workman was issued an identity card as per rules and his days of working in each month were duly entered therein monthwise by the authorities concerned.

That the workman was given motivated artificial breaks intermittently by whim fancy and sweet will of the officers concerned to break the continuity in service on record and to deprive the workman of his legitimate right of absorption in permanent employment.

That during the course of his employment a landmark decision was given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 27-10-87 in the case of DAILY RATED CASUAL LABOUR EMPLOYED IN P & T DEPARTMENT v/s UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS : 1988 SCC (L &S) 138 wherein it was held :

- (1) "Labour law—pay—equal pay for equal work—daily rated casual labourers in P & T department doing work similar to that of regular workers of the department held entitled to minimum pay in the pay scale of the regular workers plus D.A. but without increments from the date of filing writ petition before Hon'ble Supreme Court—Constitution of India, articles 14, 16, 38 (2), 39(d) and 32—International covenant on economic Social and Cultural Rights 1966 articles 7—casual workmen
- (2) Labour law—absorption—daily rated casual labourers in P & T department doing work similar to that of regular workers of the department scheme directed to be made for absorption of casual labourers continuously working in the department for more than one year."

That in compliance with the said decision the O. P./Management revised the wages that were being paid to the workman in accordance therewith but he was not absorbed in regular employment as was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court though the workman made repeated requests to the management.

That the workman continued as such at the mercy of the O. P./Management till March 1991 in that he has

had been making requests time and again for his permanent absorption but with no fruitful results. After March 31, 1991 the workman was again given an artificial break though the work was there in that muster roll No. 16/056777 under work order No. 69 was issued for four boys on 15-4-91 till 30-4-91 and the workman worked on that muster roll and continued thereafter without any break.

In the meantime the workman requested the O. P./Management verbally for giving him the status of temporary employee and bring him on monthly rate of pay in view of the scheme framed by the department in compliance with the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 27-10-87 as the workman is entitled to the benefits of the said scheme.

That the O. P./Management did not relish the lawful request of the workman and the infuriated Assistant Engineer Phones acted vindictively in that he discriminated against the workman while disbursing wages on 5-5-91 in that he paid wages to workman's three colleagues and did not pay wages to the workman for the period 15-4-91 to 30-4-91 despite his repeated requests.

That on 14-5-91 A.N. at the close of work the Assistant Engineer incharge told the workman verbally that his services stand terminated with immediate effect and that he should not report for duty on next date i.e. on 15-5-91.

That the workman reported for duty continuously for more than 10 days thereafter but neither he was given work nor payment of his wages for the period from 15-4-91 till 14-5-91 was made of him despite his repeated requests.

That the termination of the services of the workman on and w.e.f. 14-5-91 A.N. by the O.P./Management without any notice without any wages, in lieu of notice without any opportunity and/or any show cause notice and/or any chargesheet and so much so without issuance of any letter of termination of his services assigning therein reasons therefore.

That the workman has completed 342 days service in the first block of 12 consecutive months starting w.e.f. 25-10-86, 354 days service in the third block of 12 consecutive months starting from 25-10-88 and 301 days in the fourth block of 12 consecutive months starting w.e.f. 25-10-89. The workman has completed 280 days service in a block of 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the date of termination/retrenchment i.e. 14-5-91 backward till 15-5-90 in that the workman was travelling within the protective harbour of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 throughout his employment. It is imperative to mention here that the infuriated officer

concerned of the O. P./Management did not make entries for the periods of service w.e.f. 15-4-91 to 30-4-1991 and from 1-5-91 to 14-5-91 in the Identity Card as per rules and for the same period the workman has not been paid his settled and earned wages till date.

That termination of the workman on and w.e.f. 14-5-91 A. N. without complying with the prerequisites of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is 'ab initio' void and 'non-est' in the eyes of law hence inoperative in consequence whereof the workman is entitled to a declaration for continuation in service with full back wages.

That the O. P./Management has also violated the provisions of Section 25-G of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in that the O. P./Management has terminated the services of the workman in departure from the well settled rule of "LAST COME FIRST GO" and had not followed the procedure for retrenchment in terminating the services of the workman on and w.e.f. 14-5-91 A. N. and retaining his juniors in service who are still working under the management in consequence where of the termination of the workman is 'ab initio' void and 'non-est' in the eyes of the law hence inoperative on this count too and the workman is entitled to a declaration for continuation in service with full back wages.

That the workman had not been paid his settled and earned wages for the period w.e.f. 15-4-91 to 30-4-91 and from 1-5-91 to 14-5-91 till date. On this count too the termination of the workman is 'ab initio' void and 'non-est' in the eyes of law hence inoperative and the workman is entitled to a declaration for continuation in service with full back wages. The contention of the workman is supported by the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of S. G. Chemicals and Dyes Trading Employees Union V/s. S. G. Chemicals and Dyes trading Ltd. and another : 1986 (52) FLR 661 where in it was held :

"wages as per settlement not paid-effect-workman to be treated as still in service.....". In view of the foregoing it is proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the action of the Telecom Assistant Engineer Phones (Installation), Saharanpur in terminating the services of the workman concerned in the instant case Sh. Amar Singh S/o Sh. Shiv Charan Singh w.e.f. 14-5-91 A. N. is illegal and unjustified and the workman is entitled to all lawful relief in consequence thereof.

It is therefore respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may graciously be pleased to hold that the termination of the workman concerned Sh. Amar Singh by the Assistant Engineer Phones (Installation), Saharanpur from service w.e.f. 14-5-91 A. N. is illegal

and unjustified and further hold the workman entitled to the following reliefs :

- (1) Reinstatement in service retrospectively w.e.f. 14-5-91 A. N. with full back wages and continuity in service without any break or stigma in any manner whatsoever;
- (2) Conferment of temporary status to the workman under the "casual labourers (grant of temporary status and regularisation) scheme of the department of telecommunications 1989" which effect from the date it was made applicable to his counterparts under the department;
- (3) Payment of wages for the periods shown as artificial breaks in the course of the employment;
- (4) Interest on all arrears at market rate because it was the management who kept the workman illegally and malafidely out of employment to compensate the mental torture and agony that the workman has suffered and is suffering on account of the cruelty of O. P./Management.

The management/respondent has filed WS. In the WS it has been submitted that the points raised by the said casual labour—Sh. Amar Singh in his application dated 23-9-92 are given below :—

- (1) Not admitted. The petitioner was engaged as casual labour on purely casual basis. As he says that he was appointed as a mazdoor in group D on 15-10-86 against permanent clear vacant post he should produce the copy of the appointment letter in support of his statement.
- (2) No such identity card was ever issued to the said casual labour. The copy of the labour card so called identity card does not bear the signature of the issuing authority. Further it also does not bear the signature of disbursing authority who is not below the rank of gazetted officer. Therefore it cannot be taken as authentic.
- (3) Not admitted. He worked continuously upto 30-4-91 thereafter he left the job on his own accord.
- (4) (i) & (ii) No comments.
- (5) As the petitioner does not fulfil the conditions of the regularisation rules so he can not be absorbed in the Deptt. on the regular basis.
- (6) Same as against item No. 5 above.
- (7) The petitioner left the job and did not turn up after 30-4-91 even for receiving his wages for April '91, so his wages was sent by service money order on his permanent home address which was

returned unpaid by the post office with remark "ADDRESSEE NOT MET". Therefore the question of discrimination in disbursing his wages does not arise.

- (8) Not admitted. He never turned up after 30-4-91.
- (9) As the petitioner did not turned up on the job after 30-4-91 the question of payment of wages from 1-5-91 to 14-5-91 does not arise and the wages for 15-4-91 to 30-4-91 was sent to him by service M.O. as already mentioned in item-8 above.
- (10) It has already been held that the Telephone Deptt. is not an Industry within the meaning of Section (2)(j) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and as such the provisions of Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have not been violated.
- (11) Not admitted. He left the job after 30-4-91 on his own accord and did not turn up after this date.
- (12 & 13) As the petitioner did not turn up after 30-4-91 there is no question of payment of wages for the period 1-5-91 to 14-5-1991 to 30-4-91. It has already been stated in item No. 8 above. As regards the violation of the provisions of the Section 25F of I. D. Act, 1947 it is stated that the Telephone Deptt. is not an Industry within the meaning of Section 2(j) of I. D. Act, 1947 according to the judgement given by the Central Administrative Tribunal Allahabad Bench in the writ petition No. 061 of 1983 (a photocopy enclosed) so the question of violation of the said provisions does not arise.
- (14) The provision of Section 25 (G) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have not been violated because the petitioner left the job himself.
- (15) As the petitioner has not worked during 1-5-91 to 14-5-91 the question of payment of wages for the period does not arise.

In this connection it is also stated that the Telephone Department is not an Industry within the meaning of Section 2(j) of I. D. Act, 1947. Consequently it follows that the petitioner was neither workman nor any question arises of violation of Section 25F of I. D. Act, 1947. In this regard a copy of the judgement of Central Administrative Tribunal, Allahabad Bench in a writ petition has been attached herewith as stated in item No. 12 & 13 above.

In the written statement, the management has denied almost all the paragraphs of statement of claim and has stated that the workman applicant has left the service himself and the management is not an industry.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has stated that he did not leave the work. He was ready to work but he was not given any work so he filed the ID case. The management is an industry and the workman is entitled to be regularised. He has reiterated the remaining averments of his statement of claim. None is turning up for a long time despite knowledge. Perused the papers on the record. The management has cited a judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal, Allahabad Bench and asserted that the management is not an industry. This Tribunal is not bound by the award of the Central Administrative Tribunal. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held in 1997 SCC 767 and telephone department is an industry in view of the judgement of the Supreme Court, no other judgement of the lower court will prevail, as such, in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble Apex Court, that telephone department is an industry there is no force in the argument of the learned counsel of the management. According to the judgement of the Hon'ble Apex Court, the management is an industry. The work is of perennial in nature as telephones are regularly installed. It was argued from the side of the management that the workman applicant has left the work himself and payment to him was made at his address but that was returned as he was not available on his address. The workman applicant has filed this ID case in 1992. He was removed from service on 14-5-1991 so it cannot be said that the workman applicant left the service himself. In order to create an evidence, his wages may have been sent on a different address to prove that he abandoned the work himself. An employee who files the case just after his dismissal or his services are terminated cannot be said to have abandoned his claim. The management has admitted that the workman applicant has worked from 25-10-1986 to 14-5-1991. As such, he has worked for more than 240 days in the last preceding year and he has served the department for more than seven years. He has put his signature in April, 1991 as is evident from the paper annexed with the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that Shri Ram Khelwal was on temporary basis appointed on 17-8-1989 and another person Shri Rajinder was also appointed on temporary basis on 17-8-1989 whereas the workman was serving the department from 25-10-1986. It indicates that juniors to him have been given temporary appointment whereas the workman applicant was refused work. The two persons were appointed vide letter dt. 2-1-1990. As such, it is an admitted fact that juniors to the workman applicant have been appointed whereas he has not been given work. There is no force in the argument of the management that the workman applicant has left the work himself. I perused the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of daily rated casual labour in Post & Telegraph Department Vs. Union of India and others, 1988, SCC 138, the Hon'ble Court has directed that those who have served for more than one year should be absorbed. The

Hon'ble Supreme Court has also held that the management should follow the principles of last come-first go. As such, it is a settled law. According to the judgement of the Supreme Court in SG Chemicals, 1986 (52), FLR 661, the workman is entitled to get the wages of a permanent workman.

It was submitted by the learned counsel of the workman applicant that he has served the department for almost 7 years, juniors to him have been given temporary status and temporary appointment. From perusal of the order, it transpires that the management agreed to give casual work to the workman applicant, as such, it was admitted by the management that he has worked for 7 years and he experienced in work. The management has not followed the law laid down by the Apex Court in 1988 SCC page 138 and 1986 (52) FLR 661 and the settled law the management should follow the principles of last come first go. The workman has retained the juniors as is apparent from the discussion above. The management has not followed the principles laid down in the cases referred to above. He was senior so he should be first given temporary appointment and thereafter juniors to him should be appointed but the management in utter disregard of the settled law has removed the workman from his work in view of the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court cited above. The workman applicant deserves to be regularised on the wages of a permanent employee since the initial date of his engagement. The law cited by the management is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case.

The workman applicant is a class-D employee, he is a labour so it cannot be presumed to be sitting idle, as such, 75% back wages are sufficient to meet the ends of justice.

The reference is replied thus :

The action of Telecom Assistant Engineer Phones (Installation) Saharanpur in terminating Sh. Amar Singh S/o Sh. Shiv Charan Singh from service w.e.f. 14-5-91 is neither legal nor justified. The workman applicant deserves to be regularised from the initial date of his engagement i.e. 25-10-1986 with 75% back wages. The management is directed to regularise the services of the workman applicant alongwith 75% back wages w.e.f. 14-5-1991 and pay him the entire back wages within one month from the publication of the award. In case of default, the workman applicant will be entitled to an interest of 20% per annum from the date when the back wages become due.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 23-11-04

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 45.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलाम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/161/2001-आई. आर. (डी. यू.)]
कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S.O. 45.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Kollam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-12-2004.

[No. L-40012/161/2001-IR(DU)]
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, KOLLAM

(Dated, this the 8th day of November 2004)

PRESENT :

Sri. C.N. Sasidharan Industrial Tribunal

IN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 35/03

BETWEEN

The Chief General Manager, BSNL,
O/of the Chief General Manager,
Kerala Telecom, Trivandrum. ... Management

(By Sri R. Suresh, Advocate, Trivandrum)

AND

1. The Circle Secretary, Bharatiya Telecom Administrative Offices Employees Union, Class III & IV, Kerala Circle, O/of the Chief General Manager, Trivandrum. ... Union
2. The Circle Secretary, Bharatiya Telephone Employees Union, Class III, Kerala Circle, O/of the Chief General Manager, Telecom, Kerala Circle, Trivandrum.

3. The Circle Secretary, Bharatiya Telephone Employees LS&CL IV, O/of the Chief General Manager, Telecom, Kerala Circle, Trivandrum. ... Union

AWARD

The Government of India, by Order No.L-40012/161/2001/IR(DU) dated 28-9-2001, have referred this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

The issue for adjudication is the following :

“Whether the action of the management of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Kerala Circle in not implementing the restructured Scheme in respect of Sr. Telecom Operating Assistants in Kerala Circle with retrospective effect though it was implemented in all other Circles is justified ? If not, to what relief the workers involved are entitled to ?”

2. In answer to notice issued from this Tribunal both sides entered appearance and filed statements advancing their respective contentions. Thereafter, while the case was pending for production of records, the management remained absent consequently on two posting dates. Hence the management was set *ex parte* on 17-8-2004.

3. The Circle Secretary of the contesting union has filed an affidavit subsequently in support of the case of the union and produced supporting documents which have been marked as Exts. W1 to W5.

4. The averments of the circle secretary in his affidavit are briefly as below : The modern technology was introduced in the Department of Telecom at a very fast rate and the restructuring of cadres was also initiated from the year 1990 by Ext.W1 letter dated 16-10-1990 of the Department of Telecommunications, Government of India. Posts in the re-structured cadres were formed automatically by conversion of the pre restructured cadres and the ratio was 2 : 1 vide Ext.W2 letter of the Department of Telecommunications dated 16-10-1993. As per Ext.W3 letter of the said Department dated 31-8-1994, all officials who were to be granted officiating/adhoc promotion subject to the condition that they were actually working in the new technology area as specified in Ext.W4 letter of the said Department dated 2-8-1994. The Senior Telecom Operating Assistants Scheme which was introduced from 16-10-1990 on all India basis, was introduced in Kerala Telecom Circle from 9-9-1992. Though the employees who were working in Civil and Electrical Wing of Kerala Circle were given Senior Telecom Operating Assistants promotion from 9-9-1992, similarly placed Administrative, Traffic and Engineering employees were not given the promotion. The Senior Telecom Operating Assistants Scheme applicable to, on all India basis was extended to the Administrative, Traffic and Engineering Employees in Kerala Circle at first only

on 31-12-1996. It is in violation of Ext. W3 order wherein officials who were performing the duties as restructured cadres were to be granted officiating/adhoc promotion if they were actually working in new technological area as specified in Ext. W4 letter dated 2-8-1994. The Administration, Traffic and Engineering Employees of the Kerala Circle were given officiating promotion as Senior Telecom Operating Assistants w.e.f. 1-1-1994 notionally. But actual benefits were given only from 1-10-2000. The action of the Chief General Manager Telecom in denying the benefits to the Senior Telecom Operating Assistants is unilateral, arbitrary and is against the direction given from the Department. Those operating assistants in Kerala have been discriminated. They are therefore entitled to get the benefits of the said restructured scheme.

5. The above averments supported by Exts. W1 to W4 make it clear that the management of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. is not at all justified in not implementing restructured scheme in respect of Telecom Operating Assistants in Kerala Circle with retrospective effect. Therefore they are entitled to get the benefits as claimed by them.

An award is passed accordingly.

C.N. SASIDHARAN, Industrial Tribunal

APPENDIX

Documents marked on the side of the workmen

- Ext. W1. Letter No. 27-4/87-TE II(3) dated 16-10-1990 from the Department of Telecommunications, New Delhi.
- Ext. W2. Letter No. 27-48770-TE II(3) dated 16-10-1993 from the Department of Telecommunications, New Delhi.
- Ext. W3. Letter No. 27-2/94-TE (II) (IV) dated 31-8-1994 from the Department of Telecommunications, New Delhi.
- Ext. W4. Letter No. 27-10/93-TE II dated 2-8-1994 from the Department of Telecommunications, New Delhi.

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 46.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ़ होटल मैनेजमेंट एण्ड कैंटरिंग टेक्नोलॉजी के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/भ्रम न्यायालय, कोलाम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/262/2000-आई. आर. (डी. यू.)]
कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S.O. 46.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Kollam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-12-2004.

[No. L-42012/262/2000-IR(DU)]
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, KOLLAM

(Dated, this the 10th day of November, 2004)

PRESENT :

Sri C. N. Sasidharan, Industrial Tribunal

IN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 14/2001

BETWEEN

The Principal,
Institute of Management and Catering
Technology,
G. V. Raja Road, Kovalam,
Trivandrum-695527Management

AND

Sri B. Manikandan, Kallumalakuzhy Veedu,
Kovalam, P.O. Trivandrum-695527 ...Workman

AWARD

This Government of India by Order No. L-42012/262/2000/IR(DU) dated 27-12-2000 have referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudicating the following issue :

"Whether the action of the management of Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Kovalam, Trivandrum in terminating the services of Sri Manikandan, B., Helper/cleaner w.e.f. 5-7-2000 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. The workman Sri Manikandan has stated in his claim statement that the management Institute which is imparting training to students in tourism sector is an 'industry' coming within the definition of that term in the Industrial Disputes Act ('the Act' for short). Hostels are functioning at Kovalam for such students and the training is for 3 years. The hotels are permanent and the management is utilising the service of helpers/cleaners for the running of the hotels. Such workers are doing all types of cleaning work in addition to the assistance

rendered by them in the kitchen of the hostel. Such workers are doing all types of cleaning work in addition to the assistance rendered by them in the kitchen of the hostel. They used to work for 12 hours in a day. The workman claims to be employed by the management in the Institute from April, 1998 on a monthly salary of Rs. 750 which was enhanced subsequently to Rs. 1,500. He has worked all days including holiday, but he was not given the benefit of weekly holidays, Festival holidays etc. The workman demanded eligible salary and other benefits as per law and in retaliation of that the management illegally terminated his service on 5-7-2000. It is a case of unfair labour practice and after terminating the workman the management has appointed another person in that vacancy. According to him he belongs to a backward community in the lower strata of the society and is the only earning member of his family. He is claiming reinstatement in service with all benefits.

3. The management opposes the claim of the workman. It is stated that the management is an educational Institution and hence it is not an industry as defined under Section 2(j) of the Act. Therefore this reference is not maintainable as this is not an industrial dispute. The management has not appointed any helpers/cleaners as alleged. The students who are undergoing training in the Institute are doing cleaning operations as part of their course and hence there is no necessity of casual labourers except assistants in the kitchen. The management has not engaged any person for 12 hours work and even for temporary work in the hotel workers were employed either in the morning or in the evening. The management has engaged casual labourers only on contract basis and that was done by the Hostel Committee. Further they were paid by the students. However now such work is done by the students and hence there is no necessity of such labourers for the Hostel Committee. On that ground the question of appointment or dismissal of such employees does not arise. The management denies all other allegations of the workman and according to the management the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. The workman has given evidence as WW1. The Administrative Officer of the management has given evidence as MW1. Subsequently the documents produced from the side of the workman have been marked as Exts. W1 to W3 and the documents produced from the side of management have been marked as Exts. M1 to M3 as agreed by both sides.

5. In the light of the contentions advanced by the parties the points emerging for consideration are —

- (i) whether this industrial dispute is maintainable and whether the workman involved in this dispute is a workman as defined under Sec. 2(s) of the Act.

- (ii) whether the workman is entitled to any relief.

6. Point No. 1 :

0.1 According to the management the present reference is not maintainable as the management institute is an educational institution which is not an industry as defined under Sec. 2(j) of the Act and the workman is not a workman within the definition of Sec. 2(s) of the Act. In the light of the contention of the management it is necessary to refer Secs. 2(j) and 2(s) of the Act which are reproduced as below :

- 2(j) "industry" means any systematic activity carried on by co-operation between an employer and his workmen (whether such workmen are employed by such employer directly or by or through any agency, including a contractor) for the production, supply or distribution of goods or services with a view to satisfy human wants or wishes (not being wants or wishes which are merely spiritual or religious in nature) whether or not,—
 - (i) any capital has been invested for the purpose of carrying on such activity; or
 - (ii) such activity is carried on with a motive to make any gain or profit.
- 2(s) "workman means any person (including an apprentice employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, and for the purpose of any proceeding under this Act in relation to an industrial dispute, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched, in connection with, or as a consequence of, that dispute or whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has led to that dispute; but does not include any such person—
 - (i) who is subject to the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950), or the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950), or the Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957); or
 - (ii) who is employed in the police service or as an officer or other employee of a prison; or
 - (iii) who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity; or
 - (iv) who, being employed in supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding one thousand six hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature."

0.2 It is now well settled that this Act is a welfare statute mainly aimed at improving the working conditions of the working people and as such this statute has to be liberally construed so as to achieve the said purpose.

7. It is pointed out that the management institution has been set up by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India to provide education and training of students in the field of hotel management and catering technology. Hence it is not an industry according to the management. It is not disputed that the workman was employed in the hostel of the management Institute wherein students are staying while undergoing training. There is also no dispute that the hostels are permanent and the management is utilising the service of helpers/cleaners also for running the hostels. The work in the hostel is a systematic activity and distribution of service. The nature of activity in the hostel makes it clear that there is employer employee relationship between the employees and the management. There is also nothing to show that the management is exercising sovereign functions. There is no dispute that in the hostels students are paying for their food and accommodation and the management has no case that the Government is providing any subsidy for the purpose. This shows that hostel is run on a commercial basis. The question whether the management is making any profit or not is immaterial. Such activity of the hostel wherein the workman was employed in the kitchen will definitely come within the definition of "industry". The workman was employed as Helper/Cleaner in the hostel to do unskilled manual labour. The management has no case that he was doing any managerial or supervisory function to take the workmen out of the definition of Section 2(s) of the Act. Hence the workman in this dispute is a 'workman' as defined under the Act. This reference is therefore maintainable.

8. The above view is supported by the following decisions. The High Court of Madras has considered the question whether the Agricultural University is an industry and the employees working in the mess attached to the hostel would be employees of the University in the case between Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and Secretary, Socialist Thozhilali Sangam [1991 (II) CLR 720]. That was a case in which the dispute was between the University and the employees working in the mess attached to the hostel. The High Court held that the University would come within the definition of industry and the employees working in the mess would be employees in the University and the Industrial Dispute is maintainable. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh also considered the same question in *Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishvidyalaya Sagar V. Presiding Officer, Labour Court* (1996 LLR 1096). After referring earlier decisions including the famous decision of the Supreme Court in *Bangalore Water Supply Case* (AIR '78 SC 548), the High Court held that the University would come within the

definition of the term industry and industrial dispute is maintainable.

9. In support of the contention that this reference is not maintainable the management has placed reliance on some decisions of Supreme Court and High Courts. The first authority cited is the decision of the Supreme Court reported in (AIR '63 SCC 1873) which was not made available to this Tribunal and hence could not be considered. Further it is stated in the decision of the High Court of Kerala in *Umayammal V. State of Kerala* (1982 KLT 129) at page 840 that the above mentioned decision of the Supreme Court was overruled. The next authority cited is the decision of the High Court of Kerala in *Umayammal V. State of Kerala* (1982 KLT 829). In that case the question considered was not exactly similar as involved in the case on hand. Further the Court in that case held that employees working under several Government Departments and Railways are workmen as defined under the Act. As a matter of fact the dicta in the decision support the case of the workman and is against the claim of the management in the case on hand. The third authority cited is a decision reported in [1992 (1) KLT short note No. 5]. In that case an employee who was employed by a contractor was terminated when the contract came to an end. The employee then sought absorption in the management establishment. The Court held that the dispute raised by the employee is not an industrial dispute. In the present case there is no evidence that the workman was employed by a contractor on contract basis. Therefore this decision has no application. The next authority cited is a decision reported in [1972 (2) KLT short note 21] which was not made available and hence could not be considered. The management has also placed reliance on another decision reported in [1997 (2) KLT short note No. 8]. That was a case between *S. K. Vidyarthi V. State of Bihar*. In that case the court held that when appointments are regulated by statutory rules, concept of industry to that extent stands excluded and disengagement of casual workers from service cannot be construed to be retrenchment under the Act. This decision has also no application here because there is nothing to show that the appointment in the post of the workman in question is not regulated by statutory rules. The last authority cited is a decision of the High Court of Gujarat in *Raj Ratna Seth V. Ashok Bhasin* (1982 LIC 338). In that case the employees were hired only for doing heavy work and the students were doing most of the work in the residential school. The court held that since employees were hired only in minimal matters so as not to destroy non-employee character of institution, said school was not an industry within the meaning of Section 2(j) of the Act. In the case on hand there is no evidence that the students in the hostel were doing most of the work and the workman was hired only for particular work. So this decision also has no application here.

10. Point No. 2 :

The employment of the workman is not in dispute. But according to the management he was engaged intermittently for 700 days by a hostel committee and the management never appointed him. It is pertinent to note that the management who is in possession of the material documents, failed to produce any documents in support of this contention. Of course MW1 has deposed in support of the case of management. But his evidence is not supported by any documents in this regard. No doubt the management has submitted a list along with its written statement filed before this Tribunal, narrating the dates of engagement and salary paid to the workman for the period from April, 1998 to July, 2000. But the management has not produced the concerned register from which the said details stated in the written statement were recorded. There is no evidence to show that the activities of the hostel are conducted by a hostel committee and the workman was employed by such committee as alleged by the management. The management has not adduced any evidence in support of the contention that the students are doing all the works in the hostel including cleaning, cooking etc. On the other hand the workman has produced Exts. W1-series and W2-series, photocopies of the relevant pages of the register showing staff salary in the hostel and the statement submitted to the principal of the Institute from the hostel, showing the attendance of employees in each month from April, 1998. The genuineness of Exts. W1-series and W2-series are not at all in dispute. The management has not produced the concerned registers to prove that Exts. W1-series and W2-series are fabricated documents. There are absolutely no reasons to disbelieve these documents. Exts. W1 and W2-series supported by the deposition of the workman make it abundantly clear that the workman has worked in the hostel of management continuously for more than 240 days from April, 1998. There is no evidence on record that the appointment of helper/cleaner in the hostel of the management is governed by any rules. The workman was not charge sheeted for any misconduct and he was not given any order terminating his service by the management. There is no dispute that the workman is not in the service of the management after 5-7-2000. These circumstances clearly establish that the management has terminated the service of the workman without complying with the relevant provisions under the Act. Therefore the action of the management is illegal and unjustified.

11. The workman has brought to the notice of this Tribunal Ext. W3, an office memorandum dated 10-9-1993 of Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India, in support of his claim. As per clause 4 of Ext. W3 temporary status would be conferred on all casual labourers who are in employment on the date of Ext. W3 and who have rendered continuous service of 240 days. Of course this workman was not in service on

the date of Ext. W3. But the management has no case that Ext. W3 has been subsequently cancelled. As such this is applicable to the casual workers subsequently selected and worked under the Departments of Government of India. As per Ext. W3 the workman is entitled to get temporary status, and is entitled to get appointment in the vacancy arising in 'D' Pool. But the management has ignored this and terminated the services of the workman. Hence the action of the management is unjustified on this ground also. Therefore on the strength of Ext. W3 also the workman is entitled to get reinstatement in service.

12. The management has a contention that the appointments in the management Institute and hostels are governed by orders of the Government of India and as per that the posts of Sweeper, Chowkidar, Electrician, Plumber etc. would be managed by engaging contract staff. In support of this contention the management has produced Exts. M1 to M3. According to the management in the light of Exts. M1 to M3 the workmen can never be an employee of management and he was not appointed by the management. Ext. M1 is an order of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India dated 27-7-1998. This order is regarding certain posts such as Asstt. Instructor, Accountant, Office Superintendent etc. As per Class III of Ext. M1, Gardener, Sweeper, Chokidar, Electrician, Plumber etc. would be managed by engaging contract Staff. The workman was employed before the issuance of Ext. M1 order as evident from Exts. W1 and W2. Further there is no evidence on record that he was engaged on contract basis by the Hostel Committee as alleged. On the other hand Exts. W1 and W2 clearly establish that he was employed and paid by the management. It is true that Ext. M1 was further streamlined and revised by Ext. M3 dated 29-1-2001. But Ext. M3 has application only from 29-1-2001. Therefore the contention of the management based on Exts. M1 and M3 order is unsustainable.

13. In view of the above discussions, an award is passed holding that the action of management in terminating the service of Sri B. Manikandan, the workman in this case w.e.f. 5-7-2000 is justified and directing the management to reinstate him in service with all attendant benefits.

C. N. SASIDHARAN, Industrial Tribunal

APPENDIX**Witness examined on the side of the workman**

WW1 : Sri B. Manikandan.

Documents marked on the side of the workman

Ext. W1 - series (9 nos.) Photocopies of the relevant pages of staff salary register of the hostel for the year 1998-99.

Ext. W2 - series (10 nos.) Photocopies of letters addressed to Principal of the Management Institute from the Administrator regarding attendance of hostel attenders.

Ext. W3 - Photocopy of office memorandum No. 51010/290 Estt.(C) dated 10-9-1993 of the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.

Documents marked on the side of the Management

Ext. M1 : Copy of order of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India dated 27-7-1998.

Ext. M2 : Photocopy of letter issued to the principal of the Management from the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Central Trivandrum dated 10-7-2000.

Ext. M3 : Copy of letter addressed to the Principal of the Management Institute from the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India dated 29-1-2001.

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 47.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ होटल मैनेजमेंट एवं कैटरिंग टेक्नोलॉजी के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय कोलाम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/263/2000-आई. आर. (डी. यू.)]
कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S.O. 47.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Kollam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-12-2004.

[No. L-42012/263/2000-IR(DU)]
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
KOLLAM**

(Dated, this the 15th day of November, 2004)

PRESENT :

Sri C. N. Sasidharan, Industrial Tribunal

IN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 13/2001

BETWEEN

The Principal,
Institute of Management and Catering
Technology,
G. V. Raja Road, Kovalam,
Trivandrum-695527.Management

AND

Sri Udayakumar, Karmar Veedu,
Kovalam, P.O. Trivandrum-695527. ...Workman

AWARD

The Government of India by Order No. L-42012/263/2000/IR(DU) dated 27-12-2000 have referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudicating the following issue :

"Whether the action of the management of Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Kovalam, Trivandrum in terminating the services of Sri Udayakumar S, helper/cleaner w.e.f. 5-7-2000 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. The workman Sri Udayakumar has stated in his claim statement that the management Institute which is imparting training to students in tourism sector is an 'industry' coming within the definition of that term in the Industrial Disputes Act ('the Act' for short). Hostels are functioning at Kovalam for such students and the training is for 3 years. The Hostels are permanent and the management is utilising the service of helpers/cleaners for the running of the Hostels. Such workers are doing all types of cleaning work in addition to the assistance rendered by them in the kitchen of the Hostel. They used to work for 12 hours in a day. The workman claims to be employed by the management in the Institute from April, 1998 on a monthly salary of Rs. 750 which was enhanced subsequently to Rs. 1,500. He has worked all days including holiday, but he was not given the benefit of weekly holidays, Festival holidays etc. The workman demanded eligible salary and other benefits as per law and in retaliation of that the management illegally terminated his service on 5-7-2000. It is a case of unfair labour practice and after terminating the workman the management has appointed another person in that vacancy. According to him he belongs to a backward community in the lower strata of the society and is the only earning member of his family. He is claiming reinstatement in service with all benefits.

3. The management opposes the claim of the workman. It is stated that the management is an educational Institution and hence it is not an industry as

defined under Section 2(j) of the Act. Therefore this reference is not maintainable as this is not an industrial dispute. The Management has not appointed any helpers/cleaners as alleged. The students who are undergoing training in the Institute are doing cleaning operations as part of their course and hence there is no necessity of casual labourers except assistants in the kitchen. The management has not engaged any person for 12 hours work and even for temporary work in the Hostel workers were employed either in the morning or in the evening. The management has engaged casual labourers only on contract basis and that was done by the Hostel Committee. Further they were paid by the students. However now such work is done by the students and hence there is no necessity of such labourers for the Hostel Committee. On that ground the question of appointment or dismissal of such employees does not arise. The management denies all other allegations of the workman and according to the management the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. The workman has given evidence as WW1. The management has not adduced any oral evidence. Subsequently the documents produced from the side of the workman have been marked as Exts. W1 to W3 and the documents produced from the side of management have been marked as Exts. M1 to M3 as agreed by both sides.

5. In the light of the contentions advanced by the parties the points emerging for consideration are—

- (1) whether this industrial dispute is maintainable and whether the workman involved in this dispute is a workman as defined under Sec. 2(s) of the Act.
- (2) whether the workman is entitled to any relief.

6. Point No. 1 :

0.1. According to the management the present reference is not maintainable as the management institute is an educational institution which is not an industry as defined under Sec. 2(j) of the Act and the workman is not a workman within the definition of Sec. 2(s) of the Act. In the light of the contention of the management it is necessary to refer Secs. 2(j) and 2(s) of the Act which are reproduced as below :

- 2(j) "industry" means any systematic activity carried on by co-operation between an employer and his workmen (whether such workmen are employed by such employer directly or by or through any agency, including a contractor) for the production, supply or distribution of goods or services with a view to satisfy human wants or wishes (not being wants or wishes which are merely spiritual or religious in nature) whether or not,—

- (i) any capital has been invested for the purpose of carrying on such activity; or
- (ii) such activity is carried on with a motive to make any gain or profit.

2(s) "workman" means any person (including an apprentice employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, and for the purpose of any proceeding under this Act in relation to an industrial dispute, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched, in connection with, or as consequence of, that dispute or whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has led to that dispute but does not include any such person—

- (i) who is subject to the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950), or the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950), or the Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957) or
- (ii) who is employed in the police service or as an officer or other employee of a prison; or
- (iii) who is employed mainly a managerial or administrative capacity; or
- (iv) who, being employed in supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding one thousand six hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature."

0.2. It is now well settled that this Act is a welfare statute mainly aimed at improving the working conditions of the working people and as such this statute has to be liberally construed so as to achieve the said purpose.

7. It is pointed out that the management institution has been set up by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India to provide education and training of students in the field of hotel management and catering technology. Hence it is not an industry according to the management. It is not disputed that the workman was employed in the Hostel of the management Institute wherein students are staying while undergoing training. There is also no dispute that the Hostels are permanent and the management is utilising the service of helpers/cleaners also for running the Hostels. The work in the Hostel is a systematic activity and distribution of service. The nature of activity in the Hostel makes it clear that there is employer employee relationship between the employees and the management. There is also nothing to show that the management is

exercising sovereign functions. There is no dispute that in the Hostel students are paying for their food and accommodation and the management has no case that the Government is providing any subsidy for the purpose. This shows that hostel is run on a commercial basis. The question whether the management is making any profit or not is immaterial. Such activity of the hostel wherein the workman was employed in the kitchen will definitely come within the definition of "industry". The workman was employed as Helper/Cleaner in the Hostel to do unskilled manual labour. The management has no case that he was doing any managerial or supervisory function to take the workmen out of the definition of Section 2(s) of the Act. Hence the workman in this dispute is a 'workman' as defined under the Act. This reference is therefore maintainable.

8. The above view is supported by the following decisions. The High Court of Madras has considered the question whether the Agricultural University is an industry and the employees working in the mess attached to the Hostel would be employees of the University in the case between Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and Secretary, Socialist Thozhilali Sangam [1991 (II) CLR 720]. That was a case in which the dispute was between the University and the employees working in the mess attached to the Hostel. The High Court held that the University would come within the definition of industry and the employees working in the mess would be employees in the University and the Industrial Dispute is maintainable. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh also considered the same question in *Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishawavidyalaya Sagar V. Presiding Officer, Labour Court* (1996 LLR 1096). After referring earlier decisions including the famous decision of the Supreme Court in *Bangalore Water Supply Case* (AIR '78 SC 548), the High Court held that the University would come within the definition of the term industry and the industrial dispute is maintainable.

9. In support of the contention that this reference is not maintainable the management has placed reliance on some decisions of Supreme Court and High Courts. The first authority cited is the decision of the Supreme Court reported in (AIR '63 SCC 1873) which was not made available to this Tribunal and hence could not be considered. Further it is stated in the decision of the High Court of Kerala in *Umayammal V. State of Kerala* (1982 KLT 129) at page 840 that the above mentioned decision of the Supreme Court was overruled. The next authority cited is the decision of the High Court of Kerala in *Umayammal V. State of Kerala* (1982 KLT 829). In that case the question considered was not exactly similar as involved in the case on hand. Further the Court in that case held that employees working under several Government Departments and Railways are workmen as defined under the Act. As a matter of fact the dicta in the

decision support the case of the workman and is against the claim of the management in the case on hand. The third authority cited is a decision reported in [1992 (1) KLT short note No. 5]. In that case an employee who was employed by a contractor was terminated when the contract came to an end. The employee then sought absorption in the management establishment. The Court held that the dispute raised by the employee is not an industrial dispute. In the present case there is no evidence that the workman was employed by a contractor on contract basis. Therefore this decision has no application. The next authority cited is a decision reported in [1972 (2) KLT short note 21] which was not made available and hence could not be considered. The management has also placed reliance on another decision reported in [1997 (2) KLT short note No. 8]. That was a case between *S. K. Vidyarthi V. State of Bihar*. In that case the court held that when appointments are regulated by statutory rules, concept of industry to that extent stands excluded and disengagement of casual workers from service cannot be construed to be retrenchment under the Act. This decision has also no application here because there is nothing to show that the appointment in the post of the workman in question is not regulated by statutory rules. The last authority cited is a decision of the High Court of Gujarat in *Raj Ratna Seth V. Ashok Bhasin* (1982 LIC 338). In that case the employees were hired only for doing heavy work and the students were doing most of the work in the residential school. The court held that since employees were hired only in minimal matters so as not to destroy non-employee character of institution, said school was not an industry within the meaning of Section 2(j) of the Act. In the case on hand there is no evidence that the students in the hostel were doing most of the work and the workman was hired only for particular work. So this decision also has no application here.

10. Point No. 2 :

The employment of the workman is not in dispute. But according to the management he was engaged intermittently for 700 days by a hostel committee and the management never appointed him. It is pertinent to note that the management who is in possession of the material documents, failed to produce any documents in support of this contention. No doubt the management has submitted a list along with its written statement filed before this Tribunal, narrating the dates of engagement and salary paid to the workman for the period from April, 1998 to July, 2000. But the management has not produced the concerned register from which the said details stated in the written statement were recorded. There is no evidence to show that the activities of the hostel are conducted by a hostel committee and the workman was employed by such committee as alleged by the management. The management has not adduced any evidence in support of the contention that the students are doing all the works in

the hostel including cleaning, cooking etc. On the other hand the workman has produced Exts. W1-series and W2-series, photocopies of the relevant pages of the register showing staff salary in the hostel and the statement submitted to the Principal of the Institute from the hostel, showing the attendance of employees in each month from April, 1998. The genuineness of Exts. W1-series and W2-series are not at all in dispute. The management has not produced the concerned registers to prove that Exts. W1-series and W2-series are fabricated documents. There are absolutely, no reasons to disbelieve these documents. Exts. W1 and W2-series supported by the deposition of the workman make it abundantly clear that the workman has worked in the hostel of management continuously for more than 240 days from April, 1998. There is no evidence on record that the appointment of helper/cleaner in the hostel of the management is governed by any rules. The workman was not chargesheeted for any misconduct and he was not given any order terminating his service by the management. There is no dispute that the workman is not in the service of the management after 5-7-2000. These circumstances clearly establish that the management has terminated the service of the workman without complying with the relevant provisions under the Act. Therefore the action of the management is illegal and unjustified.

11. The workman has brought to the notice of this Tribunal Ext. W3, an office memorandum dated 10-9-1993 of Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India, in support of his claim. As per clause 4 of Ext. W3 temporary status would be conferred on all casual labourers who are in employment on the date of Ext. W3 and who have rendered continuous service of 240 days. Of course this workman was not in service on the date of Ext. W3. But the management has no case that Ext. W3 has been subsequently cancelled. As such this is applicable to the casual workers subsequently selected and worked under the Departments of Government of India. As per Ext. W3 the workman is entitled to get temporary status, and is entitled to get appointment in the vacancy arising in 'D' Pool. But the management has ignored this and terminated the services of the workman. Hence the action of the management is unjustified on this ground also. Therefore on the strength of Ext. W3 also the workman is entitled to get reinstatement in service.

12. The management has a contention that the appointments in the Management Institute and hostel are governed by orders of the Government of India and as per that the posts of Sweeper, Chowkidar, Electrician, Plumber etc. would be managed by engaging contract staff. In support of this contention the management has produced Exts. M1 to M3. According to the management in the light of Exts. M1 to M3 the workmen can never be an employee of management and he was not appointed by the management. Ext. M1 is an order of the Ministry of

Tourism, Government of India dated 27-7-1998. This order is regarding certain posts such as Asstt. Instructor, Accountant, Office Superintendent etc. As per Class III of Ext. M1, Gardener, Sweeper, Chokidar, Electrician, Plumber etc. would be managed by engaging contract Staff. The workman was employed before the issuance of Ext. M1 order as evident from Exts. W1 and W2. Further there is no evidence on record that he was engaged on contract basis by the Hostel Committee as alleged. On the other hand Exts. W1 and W2 clearly establish that he was employed and paid by the management. It is true that Ext. M1 was further streamlined and revised by Ext. M3 dated 29-1-2001. But Ext. M3 has application only from 29-1-2001. Therefore the contention of the management based on Exts. M1 and M3 order is unsustainable.

13. In view of the above discussions, an award is passed holding that the action of management in terminating the service of Sri S. Udayakumar, the workman in this case w.e.f. 5-7-2000 is justified and directing the management to reinstate him in service with all attendant benefits.

C. N. SASIDHARAN, Industrial Tribunal.

APPENDIX

Witness examined on the side of the workman

WW1 : Sri S. Udayakumar.

Documents marked on the side of the Corporation

Ext. W1 - series (9 nos.) Photocopies of the relevant pages of staff salary register of the hostel for the year 1998-99.

Ext. W2 - series (10 nos.) Photocopies of letters addressed to Principal of the management Institute from the Administrator regarding attendance of hostel attenders.

Ext. W3 - Photocopy of office memorandum No. 51010/290-Estt.(C) dated 10-9-1993 of the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.

Documents marked on the side of the Management

Ext. M1 : Copy of order of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India dated 27-7-1998.

Ext. M2 : Photocopy of letter issued to the Principal of the management from the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Central Trivandrum dated 10-7-2000.

Ext. M3 : Copy of letter addressed to the Principal of the Management Institute from the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India dated 29-1-2001.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 48.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सदरन रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण तमिलनाडु, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. नं. 1994 का 9) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-41012/128/93-आई. आर. (बी. 1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 48.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 9 of 1994) of the Industrial Tribunal Tamil Nadu, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Southern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-12-2004.

[No. L-41012/128/93-IR(B. I)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMIL NADU, CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 9th day of November, 2004

PRESENT :

Thiru K. S. Venkatachalam, B.Sc. B. L. DTL,
Industrial Tribunal

Industrial Dispute No. 9 of 1994

[In the matter of dispute for adjudication under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the Workman and the Management of the General Manager, Sr. D.P.O. (Port Cell), Southern Railway, Park Town, Madras-3, and another].

BETWEEN

The Workman Shri K. Masilamani,
S/o Krishnan,
Ka. Narasingapuram, Kavanoor Post,
Via Arakonam & TK.

AND

1. The General Manager, Sr. D.P.O. (Port Cell), Southern Railway, Park Town, Madras-3.
2. Sr. D.P.O., Southern Railway Division, Palghat.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-41012/128/93-IR(DU) dated 7-2-1994
Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Monday, the 11th day of October, 2004, upon perusing the reference, Claim and Counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Tvl. G. Alex Benziger and P. Premkumar, advocates appearing for the Workman and of Tvl. P. Arulmudi & P. Srinivasan, Advocates appearing for the Management Nos. 1 & 2 and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following :

AWARD

The Govt. of India has referred the following issue for adjudication by this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Southern Railway, Madras in terminating the services of Sri K. Masilamani (having attained temporary status of the Railway employees from 26-10-84) w.e.f. 25-8-89 is just, proper, legal and justified ?

If not to what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. The main averments found in the Claim statement of the Petitioner are as follows :

The Petitioner who joined the service of the Southern Railway Palghat Division as Casual labour on 23-8-1983 was working under the PWI (Project Wayside Inspector) at Angadipuram and also at PW1/SW/SRR. After serving about 15 months petitioner was granted temporary status by the Senior Division Personnel Officer, Palghat Division, Southern Railway in his Office letter dt. 4-12-1984.

3. On 11-9-1987, the petitioner was served with a charge Memo. The petitioner replied to that Charge Memo denying the charges. Thereafter an enquiry was ordered and it commenced from 19-12-87. The enquiry was adjourned to various dates. In the meanwhile, the petitioner met with a train accident on 11-3-1988 and he underwent treatment as in-patient for several months. The adjourned enquiry was finally posted to 26-4-89. On that date, the petitioner's authorised defence helper was not able to attend the enquiry due to his illness. Though that fact was brought to the notice of the Enquiry officer by the petitioner, the Enquiry officer decided to proceed with the enquiry even in the absence of the defence helper. Since the Enquiry officer had done so in spite of the protest raised by the petitioner, the petitioner has submitted representations to the DPM/Palghat and the Enquiry officer on 11-1-1989 and 13-6-1989. After the enquiry report was submitted by the Enquiry officer, the petitioner was served with the Order of Penalty advice dt. 14-8-89 on 25-8-89. On the same day petitioner was removed from service.

4. The petitioner had preferred an appeal to the Senior Divisional Engineer, Palghat Division, Southern Railway on 25-8-89. The petitioner has also moved the Central Administrative Tribunal at Madras under the Administrative Tribunal Act. The Central Administrative Tribunal while disposing of O.A. No. 96/91 on 21-10-91 for want of jurisdiction has granted liberty to the petitioner to seek relief before the Labour Court. Thereafter the petitioner filed a Petition before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) at Madras under Sec. 2A of the I.D. Act. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)-1, Madras after conciliation has sent the failure report to the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi on 13-10-93. The Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India has referred the matter to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication of the issue as to whether the action of the Management of Southern Railway in terminating the service of Sri K. Masilamani w.e.f. 25-8-99 is just, proper, legal and justified by its Order dt. 7-2-1994.

5. The petitioner never furnished the alleged service Card. The casual service rendered from 23-8-83 by the petitioner was considered by the Railway for the temporary status. No proper, just, fair and legal enquiry was conducted against the petitioner. The Enquiry officer refused to consider the request of the petitioner to examine two of the officers connected with the issue. The Enquiry officer had not granted opportunity to the petitioner to defend his case with the help of a defence helper. The Enquiry officer conducted the enquiry without the presence of the petitioner and submitted the report of his findings. The enquiry is partial, unfair and as such the report and findings of the Enquiry officer have to be treated as null and void. The order of removal from service issued by the respondents is not sustainable under law and rules. It is on the basis of an Unfair, illegal and partial enquiry. The petitioner was not issued a Second show cause notice. So the termination of service of the petitioner is illegal. Hence Claim petition has been filed for directing the respondents/management to reinstate the petitioner with continuous service, backwages and other benefits.

The main averments found in the Counter statement of the Respondents are as follows :

6. On and from 18-12-80, there was a ban on engagement of fresh casual labourers in the railways as per the Railway Board Circular dt. 18-12-1980. However, re-engagement of casual labourers already served in the railways was permitted. The petitioner produced a casual labour service card with LTI No. 1386 purported to have been signed by the Chief Signal Inspector Tambaram, and said to have been issued by the District Signal and Telecommunication engineer/Works/Tambaram certifying casual labour service from 20-9-78 to 21-12-78. On the basis of that card the petitioner was engaged on 23-8-83

as a casual labourer under the permanent way Inspector/ Angadipuram. Thereafter he was granted CPC scale of pay from 23-10-84 by an Order dt. 4-12-84 taking into consideration of his 120 days of continuous service in the open line establishment.

7. Since complaint were received regarding the bonafide nature of the service card produced by the petitioner, the Asst. Engineer, Shoranur initiated action to verify the same by writing a letter dated 22-11-85 to District Signal Telecommunication engineer, Works/Tambaram. The Senior District Signal and Telecommunication engineer/Works/Tambaram by his reply dt. 11-12-85 has stated that the petitioner and other employees were not engaged in his unit during the relevant period and the service card has not been issued to them. Then only the administration came to know that the casual labourer service card produced by the petitioner is not genuine. Then the Shoranur Asst. Engineer issued a Charge memo on 11-9-87 to the petitioner. The explanation letter of the petitioner is dated 22-9-87. Thereafter an enquiry officer was appointed on 12-9-87 and the petitioner was informed the same. The petitioner was given opportunities for inspection of documents and engagement of defence helper. The petitioner originally engaged one Anantha Raj as his defence helper and later he changed that defence helper and one K.P. Antony was appointed as Defence helper. The enquiry proceedings were adjourned several times at the instance of the petitioner and his defence helper from 19-12-87 to 11-1-88 and thereafter to 13-4-88. The petitioner requested the Enquiry officer to arrange for the presence of some officers as witnesses. That request was not considered by the Enquiry officer as he decided that there is no necessity to examine them. Thereafter the enquiry was fixed on 18-1-89 and the records from the office of the District Signal and Telecommunication Works, Tambaram were called for and even though one Munusamy Raja came with the records, the enquiry was postponed to 26-4-89 since the defence helper was absent on that day. On 26-4-89 the Defence helper reported sick. Though the petitioner was aware of the date of enquiry well in advance, he did not bother to arrange for the attendance of the Defence helper or to change his defence helper. Since the Enquiry Officer had already adjourned the enquiry several times, he had no other go except to proceed with the enquiry on 26-4-89. On that day, the petitioner and Sri Munusamy Raju, attended the enquiry but the petitioner was not willing to cooperate and participate in the enquiry.

8. On 26-4-89, the Enquiry Officer verified the LTI Register and Pay Ledger produced by the witness Munusamy Raju. Since the name of the petitioner was not found in those records, the Enquiry officer concluded that the C.L.R. card produced by the petitioner was not

issued to him by the District Signal and Telecommunication Engineer/Works/Tambaram and that it is a Bogus Card. The Disciplinary authority after perusing the Enquiry report, applying his mind has passed the penalty order of removal from service of the petitioner. On receipt of that penalty advice dt. 14-8-89 the petitioner moved the Appellate authority Senior Divisional Engineer, on appeal and that appeal has been dismissed on 20-11-89. Thereafter the petitioner challenged in O. A. No. 96/91 the penalty order passed by the Disciplinary Authority before the Central Administrative Tribunal, Madras. Since the Central Administrative Tribunal has dismissed the appeal with liberty to take appropriate proceedings before the Labour Court, the petitioner has raised an Industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer and it has ended in the reference of the dispute to the Tribunal.

9. The misconduct committed by the petitioner renders his unit and unsuitable for continuing in service. By virtue of the Railway Board's letter dt. 1-6-1968 an employer is empowered to take action against the employee in respect of misconduct committed before his employment, if the misconduct is of such a nature as having rational connection with his present employment. After the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution, it is not necessary to give the copy of the enquiry report before imposing the penalty. The domestic enquiry was conducted properly taking into consideration all the relevant matters. Hence the claim petition has to be dismissed.

10. On the side of the petitioner, one witness has been examined as WW1 and six documents have been filed and marked as Exs. W1 to W6. On the side of the management, two witnesses have been examined as MW1 and MW2 and 16 documents have been filed and marked as Exs. M1 to M16.

11. Point for consideration : Whether the action of the management of Southern Railway, Madras in terminating the services of Sri K. Masilamani (having attained temporary status of the Railway employees from 26-10-84) w.e.f. 25-8-89 is just, proper, legal and justified. If not to what relief the workman is entitled to ?

12. POINT : The workman K. Masilamani working as Casual Labour under the Project Wayside Inspector at Angadipuram has been terminated of his service from 14-8-89 by the Management of Southern Railway, Palghat Division by its Order of the same date marked as Ex. W4. That penalty advice dt. 14-8-89 was issued by the Asst. Engineer, Souranur Division. That termination order is in pursuance of the findings of Enquiry Officer in a domestic enquiry over a Charge of his having secured employment as Casual labourer on the strength of a false Casual Labour Service Card purported to have been issued

by DSTE-WTBM indicating that he had worked as Casual labourer in that establishment for a period of 73 days in the year 1978. The termination is for contravention of provisions of Rule 3(1) of Railway Services Conduct Rules 1966.

13. The contention of the workman K. Masilamani both in the Claim petition as well as during the Enquiry proceedings and thereafter in the Appeal and Conciliation proceedings is that he has not committed any misconduct of producing false Casual Labour Service Card. But it is relevant to note that the Stand of the workman is otherwise in his reply to the show cause notice dt. 1-9-87. The Show Cause notice and Charge Sheet Memorandum is marked as Ex. W2. The reply to that show cause notice is marked as Ex. M16. It is to be noted that in Ex. M16 dt. 6-2-88 the workman has admitted in para. 4 that the Casual Labour Service Card issued by the CSI, Tambaram, is a genuine card. That averment in the reply letter is inconsistent with the plea of the concerned workman in the departmental enquiry and thereafter. It is significant to note that in Ex. M16 the petitioner has admitted his production of Casual Labour Service Card bearing LTI No. 1386 at the time of entering employment as CPC Mazdoor PW1, Angadipuram Section, Palghat Division in the year 1983. So when the workman in his reply to the show cause notice has admitted his production of Casual Labour Service Card bearing LTI No. 1386 is inconsistent and totally contradictory plea in the further proceedings can only be considered as an after thought and cannot be relied upon. It is only for the first time during the pending of the domestic enquiry the workman has for reasons best known to him has pleaded on 11-1-89, in his letter marked as Ex. W3 that he has not produced any Service Card at the time of joining services in the Shoranur Sub-Division on 23-8-83. It is disclosed from a perusal of the Enquiry report, marked as Ex. W4 and letter of the worker dt. 13-6-89 marked as Ex. W5 that the workman has initially participated in the enquiry proceedings with the assistance of the defence counsel K. P. Antony which have been adjourned time and again and he had been present on the enquiry dates i.e. 18-1-89 and 26-4-89. On 26-4-89 the workman has attended the enquiry but has not participated in the enquiry since his defence counsel was not present due to illness. On 26-4-89, one witness namely K. Munusamy Raju, Sub-Inspector to DSTE-W-TBM has been examined and the documents Pay ledger and LTI register have been marked through him. Taking into consideration of the evidence of that witness and perusing the documents marked through him, the Enquiry Officer has arrived at the finding that the charges against the workman has been proved beyond doubt.

14. Even in the claim statement and prior to that in his appeal to the Appellate Authority Conciliation Petition Proceedings before the Central Administrative Tribunal, he main contention of the workman had been that he has been granted temporary status by the Assistant Personnel Officer of the Palghat Division, Southern Railway by his Order which has been marked as Ex. W1. In that order, mention is made of the workman K. Masilamani having entered into the service of the Southern Railway as on 20-9-1978. The period for grant of temporary status has been taken into consideration is from 21-6-84 from which date he had been continuously working. The workman while relying upon Ex. W1 cannot blow hot and cold by disowning the Casual Labour Service Card produced by him at the time of joining service at Shoranur Sub Division which has been marked as Ex. M3. Ex. M3 is the Casual Labour Service Card issued by the DSTE-WTBM with the LTI No. 1386. In that card the alleged LTI of the workman K. Masilamani is found.

15. After the appeal to the Appellate Authority filed by the workman on 25-9-89 marked as Ex. W5 has been dismissed, the petitioner/workman has again moved the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras for Conciliation by way of a Petition marked as Ex. W6. After that conciliation has ended in failure, the workman has moved the Central Administrative Tribunal, Madras Bench by way of Original application No. 96/99. The Central Administrative Tribunal by its Order dt. 1-10-91 has dismissed that application with liberty to the worker to seek his relief before the Labour Court. Thereafter the petitioner/workman herein has approached the Industrial Tribunal by way of reference made to by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi by its Order dt. 7-2-94. In that Industrial Dispute No. 9/94, award has been passed on 30-11-94 holding that the action of the management of Southern Railway, Madras in terminating the service of K. Masilamani having attained the temporary status of the Railway employees from 26-10-84 w.e.f. 25-8-89 is just, proper legal and justified. Against that award, the General Manager of the Southern Railway has filed a Writ petition in the Madras High Court and the High Court of Madras by its order dt. 23-2-2004 has remanded the matter to Industrial Tribunal for conducting fresh enquiry and to pass orders on merits in accordance with law, setting aside the conclusion of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras that the Domestic Enquiry was conducted properly. Moreover, the Hon'ble High Court has in its Order has enabled the management to let in evidence to justify the order of the termination of the workman by granting an opportunity.

16. After that remand, one witness has been examined on the side of the workman and two witnesses

have been examined on the side of the management. It is the categorical evidence of MW1, that :

" 24.12.80 தேதியில் புதிய தொழிலாளர்களை
எடுப்பதற்கு போடப்பட்ட எதிர்மூலதான நிர்ணயம்
உத்தரவு எண். எம். 2. ஏற்கெனவே வேலையில் இருந்தால்
அவரை வேலையில் எடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது.
23.8.83ல் சமூக நல அமைதி எதிர்மூலதான
நிர்ணயத்தில் வேலையில் சேர்ந்தான். அவர்
ஏற்கெனவே வேலையில் இருந்த சாதித்தவரின்
நாடகம் செய்ததால் அவரை வேலையில் பிடித்து
எடுக்கப்பட்டான். அதற்கான எப்பிரமாணமில்லை
என்றது என் எம். 3. "

So the evidence of MW1 is corroborating and fortifying the contention of the management that there is a prohibition of recruitment of Casual Labourer in the Railways after the Order dt. 24-12-80. Even though that Order Ex. M2 prohibits enrolment of Casual Labourer in the Southern Railway, recruitment of Casual Labourer who had already worked can be considered is the further contention of the Railways. So it is only because, the workman has produced the Casual Labour Service Card Ex. M3 with LTI No. 1386. With regard to his previous employment, he had been absorbed into the Southern Railways in Palghat Division in the year 1983. That period of his earlier Service from 20-9-1978 is mentioned in Ex. W1 order granting temporary status to the workman.

17. The rebuttal evidence of the workman with regard to his entry into the services is extracted below :

"என்.எம்.3ஐ நான் கொடுத்தேன்.
26.10.84 அன்று என்னைக் கட்டிப்பதற்கு சிபார்சு
கொடுத்தார்கள். நான் சதாந்தி நகரில் பாஸ்காடு
வசதி அமைப்பதற்குக் காலமாக வேலை
பார்த்தேன். மி.பி.டி.எம்.1 டீஸி அங்குக்கு சீர்த்
பணியில் இருந்தேன். கிடைப்பதற்கு என்னைக் கொடுத்தேன்
பணியில் சேர்ந்தேன். கிடைப்பதற்கு இணைப்பு
என்று இருக்கிறது. 23.8.83ல் நான் பணியில்
சேர்ந்தேன். "

- Ex. W2 21-5-99 : Concession certificate issued to the Petitioner-Worker Thiru K. Masilamani by Civil Asst. Surgeon, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Govt. General Hospital, Chennai (xerox copy)
- Ex. W3 11-1-89 : Letter from Petitioner-worker to the Management requesting to allow him to continue in employment (xerox copy)
- Ex. W4 13-6-89 : Letter from Petitioner-worker to the Enquiry officer (xerox copy)
- Ex. W5 25-9-89 : Appeal preferred by Petitioner-worker against the removal from service (xerox copy)
- Ex. W6 11-12-91 : Dispute raised before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Chennai-6 (xerox copy)

For Management

- Ex. M1 24-6-68 : Copy of Railway Board's letter regarding Disciplinary action for Acts of Misconduct (xerox copy)
- Ex. M2 24-12-80 : Railway Board's letter regarding employment of Casual labourers (xerox copy)
- Ex. M3 — : Casual Labour Service Card of Petitioner-worker for the period from 20-9-78 to 21-12-79 (xerox copy)
- Ex. M4 22-11-85 : Letter from Asst. Engineer, Shoranur to DSTE/W/TBM intimating petitioner-worker and 8 others are not working as Casual labourers (xerox copy)
- Ex. M5 11-12-85 : Reply by Senior DSTE/W/TBM (xerox copy)
- Ex. M6 11-9-87 : Charge-sheet issued to Thiru K. Masilamani the petitioner-worker (xerox copy)
- Ex. M7 7-12-87 : Enquiry notice issued to Petitioner-worker (xerox copy)
- Ex. M8 5-4-88 : Letter from the Enquiry officer to the Petitioner-worker intimating the enquiry proceedings against the Casual labour (xerox copy)

- Ex. M9 3/18-5-89 : Letter from Enquiry Officer to the Petitioner worker intimating the enquiry conducted in his absence (xerox copy)
- Ex. M10 — : Report of Enquiry Officer (xerox copy)
- Ex. M11 14-8-89 : Dismissal order issued to the petitioner-worker (xerox copy)
- Ex. M12 25-9-89 : Appeal preferred by the petitioner-worker against the Dismissal order (xerox copy)
- Ex. M13 — : Extract of Register of Thumb Impressions relating to the petitioner-worker (xerox copy)
- Ex. M14 — : Extract from copy of the LTI of the DSTE, Tambaram, Chennai-45 (xerox copy)
- Ex. M15 — : Register of Specimen Thumb Impressions (xerox copy)
- Ex. M16 6-2-88 : Letter from the Petitioner-worker to the Asst. Engineer, Spl. Works & Enquiry Officer Shoranur & Disciplinary Authority (xerox copy)

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 49.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दी अमरीकन एक्सप्रेस बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12014/4/2004-आई. आर. (बी. I)]
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 49.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 24/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court II, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the American Express Bank Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-12-2004.

[No. L-12014/4/2004-IR(B. I)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II
NEW DELHI**

R.N. Rai, Presiding Officer

**Complaint Case U/s 33A of the ID Act in
ID No. 24/99****In the matter of :—**Sh. Bhartendu Rai and Others,
Through Rashtriya Trade Employees Congress,
Shop No. 17, Pandav Nagar, New Delhi.**VERSUS**The American Express Bank Ltd.,
31-32, Community Centre, Basant Lok,
New Delhi-110001.

The parties have settled the matter outside the court and they have filed their settlement. The matter has been verified in the Lok Adalat and both the parties have put signatures on the application in the Lok Adalat.

There is no dispute between the parties at present.

No dispute award is given.

Dt. : 01-12-2004 R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 50.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दी अमरीकन एक्सप्रेस बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/10/1998-आई. आर. (बी.-I)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 50.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 24/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. II, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of The American Express Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-12-2004.

[No. L-12011/10/1998-IR(B.-I)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II
NEW DELHI**

R.N. Rai, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 24/99**In the matter of :—**Sh. Bhartendu Rai and Others,
Through Rashtriya Trade Employees Congress,
Shop No. 17, Pandav Nagar, New Delhi.**VERSUS**The American Express Bank Ltd.,
31-32, Community Centre, Basant Lok,
New Delhi-110001.**AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12011/10/98/IR (B-I) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DT. 31-12-1998 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of American Express Bank Ltd. (IRS) in not regularising the workmen S/Sh. Bhartendu Rai, Manoj Malhotra and Sunil Kumar w.e.f. 13-03-1996, 01-06-1996 and 15-12-1995 respectively is just, fair and legal? If not, what relief the concerned workmen are entitled and from what date?”

The parties have settled their disputes outside the court due to persuasion in the Lok Adalat. They have filed the settlement and that has been verified and compared in the Lok Adalat.

There is no dispute between the parties at present.

No dispute award is given accordingly.

Dt. : 01-12-2004 R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 51.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 122/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/165/1996-आई. आर. (डी. यू.)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 51.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 122/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/165/1996-IR(DU)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

R.N. Rai, Presiding Officer.

L D No. 122/97

IN THE MATTER OF :—

Sh. Sri Niwas Sharma
Through Sh. S. K. Patney, Circle President,
State Bank of India Staff Association,
A-50, New Multan Nagar,
Delhi-56

VERSUS

S.B.I.,
Through the Asstt. General Manager,
Region-II, SBI,
Delhi Zonal Office,
11-Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-01.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/165/96 IR (DU) Central Government dt. 26-8-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication :

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of SBI in terminating the services of Sh. Sri Niwas Sharma, messenger deeming him voluntarily retired as per Bipartite settlement dated 10-4-89 is just fair and legal ? If not what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that Sh. Sri Niwas Sharma messenger hereinafter referred to as the workman was working at Vijay Nagar, Delhi Branch. That the service conditions of the workman in the bank are

governed by Sastry/Desai Award as modified by the subsequent Bipartite settlements, which have statutory force.

That as from 1-2-95 the workman proceeded on leave due to his illness. The workman submitted his leave application alongwith the relevant medical certificate to the branch manager, as per his service conditions for which no acknowledgement is given by the bank as per the prevalent practice in the bank. The workman had to continue on long leave due to his illness and the circumstances beyond his control. He sent applications to the branch from time to time under UPC. The photocopies for the UPC receipts are enclosed and marked as annexure 1 to annexure 4. The branch manager neither refused the workman's leave applications nor advised to him that he was overstaying his leave.

That the workman had no reasons to believe that leave of absence is not being granted to him by the branch manager. As soon the workman recovered from his illness he reported at the branch but the branch manager did not allow him to join duties. The workman addressed a representation dated 26-10-95 to the Assistant General Manager region-II through the branch manager.

That the workman had also submitted to the bank his medical fitness certificate from Dr. N.N. Tandon, MBBS, Samman Bazar, Bhogal, New Delhi mentioning the reasons of his absence from the bank. That the branch manager vide his letter No. 00594 dated 14-2-95 without making any reference to the workman's leave application asked him to report for duty on receipt of his letter. The workman sent a message to the branch manager that since he was not keeping well he may be granted leave. The letter did not mention anything about voluntary cessation of service.

That the bank sent to the workman yet another letter dated 2-3-95 enclosed as annexure-8 and a letter dated 10-5-95 enclosed as annexure-9. In bank's letter dated 10-5-95 the branch manager stated as under :—

“You are therefore hereby advised to report for duty within 30 days of the receipt of this notice You are hereby requested to pay one month's pay and allowances within 15 days of the receipt of this notice”. Whereas the bank directed the workman to report for duty within 30 days of the receipt of the notice it directed the workman to pay one month notice within 15 days.

Because of his illness the workman could not contact any body to advice to him the contents of the letter the same being in English. The workman being a messenger the letters should have been addressed to him in Hindi. The self contradictory letter/notice of the bank was illegal. The workman had no desire to leave the service of the bank.

That the bank vide its letter No. 3019 dated 1-7-95 enclosed as annexure 10 addressed to the workman advised him that his services stood terminated from 10-6-95. Whereas the workman was on leave due to illness the bank intimated to him that he stands retrenched from service as being voluntarily retired.

The bank neither gave any notice to the workman in conformity of the above settlement nor the case of the workman fell under any of the provisions of the above settlement. The workman had already informed the bank of the reasons of his absence. The bank neither refused leave nor held any enquiry in the matter so that the workman could have explained his position.

That in terms of the bipartite settlement clause 17 will apply only in cases of desertion and in all other cases the bank may take action as per the provisions of para 521 of the Sastri Award r/w para 18.28 of the Desai Award. The aforesaid instructions are clearly stipulated in bank's Cir. Memo No. PER/IR/49/90 dated 22-11-90 a photocopy of which is enclosed marked as annexure-11.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the dispute raised by the SBI staff association over treating Sh. Sri Niwas Sharma, messenger as voluntarily retired from the service of the bank is devoid of any merits. Sh. Sharma has been treated to have voluntarily retired from service of the bank after observing the complete procedure as per the service conditions applicable to him. Sh. Sharma at the relevant time had no intention of joining the duties and had voluntarily abandoned his job but now it appears that he has subsequently changed his mind and just to cover up his earlier intention he has put up a concocted version that he was sick during this period. Actually he had never sent any application to the branch for grant of leave to him. No application as alleged by him was ever received at the branch.

Sh. Sharma started absenting from duty w.e.f. 1-2-95. The branch vide its registered letters dated 14-2-95, 2-3-95 asked Sh. Sharma to report for duty at the branch but Sh. Sharma failed to attend duty in response to the aforesaid letters. After that vide its letter dated 10-5-95 the branch wrote to Sh. Sharma to report for duty within 30 days of receipt of the said notice and in case he fails to do so he shall be deemed to have voluntarily retired from service on the expiry of the said notice. This notice dated 10-5-95 was sent through registered post Sh. Sharma again failed to report for duty within 30 days of the receipt of the said notice. He also failed to submit any satisfactory reply to the said notice. That vide its registered notice dated 1-7-95 the appointing authority i.e. the Asstt. General Manager Region II wrote to Sh. Sharma that as he has failed to report for duty in response to the earlier notices of the branch dated 10-6-95 within 30 days so it was deemed that he has voluntarily retired from the service

of the bank w.e.f. 10-6-95. The copies of all the above referred letters/notices are attached herewith. From this it can be observed that the employee was first asked to report for duty without delay and when he continued to absent himself from work for a period of more than 90 days consecutively then he was asked to report for duty within 30 days of notice as per the above mentioned terms of service conditions. When he failed to report for duty within the aforesaid period, he was deemed to have voluntarily retired from service of the bank. It clearly shows that the bank has taken all the precautions and steps. It also clearly establishes that Sh. Sharma at the material time had no intention of joining the duties and the story forwarded by him is completely a concocted version.

The management has denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim.

The claimant has filed rejoinder and in his rejoinder, he has stated that he was ill for 6 months so he could not report to duty. He sent five letters but the management did not inform him regarding his leave applications. The management even did not let him know that his leave applications have been rejected. He has reiterated the averments of his statement of claim.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the management that he has filed medical certificate of 7-8-1995, the receipt of which has been admitted but the contents have been denied which shows that the workman applicant submitted a medical certificate that he was ill from 1-2-1995 to 17-8-1995. It was further submitted from the side of the workman that he had sent five registered letters to the management and in those registered letters, he had sent applications for medical leave. The applications are not on the record but the receipt of five registered letters are on the record and these are addressed to the Branch Manager of the bank. These five receipts show that the workman has sent applications to the Branch Manager. He has not filed the copies of those applications but the receipts prove that he has sent applications for medical leave to the Branch Manager, SBI. The workman applicant has not filed original receipts of the registered letters or any letter sent to the bank. He was absent from 1-2-1995 to 7-8-1995 almost for 6 months.

It has been submitted by the management that the workman applicant has admitted in his cross-examination that he received letters from the bank for reporting for duty. He did not send any medical certificate in response to the letters received from the bank. It was submitted from the side of the management that notice for 30 days was sent and he was asked to report to duty but he failed to report to duty, he was compulsorily retired and thereafter he approached the bank.

My attention was drawn from the side of the workman to 1995-II LLJ 242. It has been held by the

Hon'ble Court that there cannot be an automatic termination or abandonment of service. Before termination of the services of the petitioner, the respondent bank was required to hold enquiry. Abandonment or relinquishment or deemed resignation from service are questions of intentions and such intention cannot be attributed to an employee unless there is adequate evidence in that behalf. To constitute abandonment of service or like, there must be total giving up of duties so as to indicate an intention not to resume the same.

the Hon'ble Supreme Court in JT 1998(3) SC 47 has held that services of a permanent employee cannot be abruptly or arbitrarily terminated merely by giving requisite notice even if there is a stipulation in contract of service or standing orders.

It has been held in 1993-II—LLJ 696 that a citizen's livelihood cannot be ended by an employer without following a fair, just and reasonable procedure. Hence under no standing order can an employer claim a right to automatically terminate the service of an employee who has gone on leave beyond the expiry what has been sanctioned. The employer consistent with the employees fundamental right to livelihood must give him an opportunity of putting his case against termination of service for unauthorised absence or its extension. In bipartite settlement referred to, there is provision that there must be the intention of the employee not to resume duties.

In the facts and circumstances of this case, there is no intention of the workman applicant that he has no intention to join the bank and when he was fit to resume duty, he went to the bank and has sent registered letters to the bank. He was residing at a nearby place and he was not so ill that he could not come to the bank and inform the bank regarding his illness. He should have sent applications alongwith medical leave but he has not done so as is apparent from his cross-examination. In the circumstances, there are delay and laches and negligence on the part of the workman applicant also so he is not entitled to get any back wages. However, he deserves to be reinstated with continuity of service and all the other benefits without any back wages. The law cited by the management is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case.

The reference is replied thus :

The action of the management of SBI in terminating the services of Sh. Sri Niwas Sharma, messenger deeming him voluntarily retired as per bipartite settlement dated 10-4-89 is neither just nor fair nor legal. The workman applicant deserves to be reinstated without any back wages but continuity of service from 10-4-1989. He will avail of all the benefits as if he has not been compulsorily retired but he will not get back wages. The management is

directed to reinstate the workman within one month from publication of the award.

The Award is given accordingly.

Dt. 24-11-04

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

क्र. आ. 52.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 40/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/127/1997-आई. आर. (बी-I)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 52.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 40/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/127/1997-IR(B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 40/98

R. N. Rai, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of :

Sh. V. K. Beri
S/o Sh. B. P. Beri,
R/o 78, Loha Mandi, B. S. Road,
Ghaziabad.

Versus

The Asstt. General Manager,
State Bank of India, Region-II,
Zonal Office, Garh Road,
Meerut-250001. (U. P.)

AWARD

This Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/127/97 IR(B. I) Central Government dt. 06-02-1998 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of management of State Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri V. K. Beri, Ex Clerk by way of discharging him from service w.e.f. 22-01-1994 is just, fair & legal ? If not what relief he is entitled to and from what date ?”

The workman has filed statement of claim. In his statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman above named joined the services of the State Bank of India at Ghaziabad Main branch in October 1970 as Godown Keeper against permanent vacancy. That the workman appeared for the Bank's clerical recruitment test held in 1972 and was selected for the clerical post by the Bank. He was relieved from the post of Godown Keeper at Ghaziabad Branch and posted as Clerk at Mawana Branch w.e.f. 24-04-1973.

That the workman was placed under suspension by the management vide their order dated 22-08-1991 on false, baseless & flimsy grounds. As a result of illegal suspension the workman was very much shocked and suffered mental tension and torture which affected his health adversely. That the workman was issued charge sheet by the Disciplinary Authority, i.e. the Asstt. General Manager, Region-II, vide his letter dt. 16-09-1991. The charges referred to in the charge sheet were false, baseless & concocted. The false charges were levelled with a view to victimize and harass the workman.

That the management appointed Shri S. K. Dixit, as Enquiry Officer. Shri Dixit was a henchman of the management and a very junior official. He was biased and vindictive person by nature and the management had been entrusting him the job of Enquiry Officer or bank Representative in majority of the cases in the Region where the management had pre-decided to turn out the workman from the Bank. He was only a showpiece of the management and not working as independent Enquiry Officer. His findings were recorded by the management and he was only a signing machine. That the enquiry in this case was a sham show. The principles of natural justice were openly flouted by the Enquiry Officer.

That the management did not produce original documents in the enquiry despite repeated requests. They only produced photocopies of the documents which cannot be relied and accepted as evidence under the law. That the complainant was not produced in the enquiry. The entire charges were proved on hearsay evidence. That the Bank did not produce any witness to prove the charges. They only produced Shri Vijay Chhabra, Branch Manager,

Kavi Nagar Branch. He was a biased person and henchman of the management. He was a cooked up witness and was produced to confirm the photocopies of the so-called documents filed by the Bank. The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that it is incorrect that the workman was placed under suspension on false, baseless and flimsy grounds. It is stated that the workman was suspended when his involvement in a case of fraud of Rs. 47,000 at the Kavi Nagar Branch came to the knowledge of the Bank. It is denied that the suspension of the workman was illegal. The averments made by the workman that he was shocked and suffered mental tension and torture which affected his health adversely are wrong and denied. In any event he was himself responsible for his plight.

It is wrong and denied that the charges referred to in the charge sheet were false, baseless and concocted. The charge sheet was issued to the workman when certain misconducts and irregularities committed by him came into the knowledge of the management. As the misconduct of the workman were prejudicial to the interest of the Bank the charge sheet was issued to him. It is stated that the workman did not submit any reply to the charge sheet which was issued to him. The allegations made by the workman that the false charges were levelled with a view to victimize and harass him are wrong and emphatically denied. The workman has made only vague allegations. As the workman did not submit any reply to the charge sheet, an enquiry was constituted to enquire into the charges. Rest of the contents of this para are wrong and vehemently denied. The allegations made by the workman are false and baseless and hence denied. It is stated that the Enquiry Officer worked as an independent authority and the finding of enquiry were recorded by him based on the evidence placed before him. It is wrong and denied that the findings were recorded by the management and the Enquiry Officer was only a signing machine. The record shows that the enquiry was conducted observing the principles of natural justice and no prejudice whatsoever was caused to him.

It is stated that the enquiry was held in consonance with the principles of natural justice. A bare perusal of the enquiry proceedings would reveal that the principles of natural justice were followed during the enquiry. It is stated that the management had produced the original documents in the enquiry proceedings and a copy of those documents were supplied to the workman. Full opportunity was given to the workman to verify the document supplied to him from the original documents produced by the management. The charges are fully borne out from the evidence on record of the enquiry proceedings.

It is stated that the charges were proved on the basis of testimony given by the witnesses produced in the

enquiry and the documents produced by the management. A bare perusal of the findings of the enquiry would reveal that the charges levelled against the workman were duly proved in the enquiry. The documentary evidence placed before the Enquiry Officer fully established the charges. It is stated that as admitted by the workman in the later part of the para Sh. V. Chhabra Branch Manager, Kavi Nagar was produced as management witness. It is wrong and denied that he was a biased person and henchman of management. It is wrong and denied that he was a cooked up witness and was produced only to confirm the photocopies of the documents produced by him. The witness was examined by the Bank representative and was subsequently cross-examined by the defence representative of the workman.

It is incorrect that enquiry was done with a view to complete the formalities and to harm the workman. As stated earlier the enquiry was held in consonance with the principles of natural justice. The workman was given full opportunity to defend himself and he was represented by his representative during the entire enquiry proceedings. The workman was given full opportunity to cross-examine the witness produced by the Bank. He was also given the opportunity to produce his defence witnesses and documents to prove his innocence. The workman took more than eight months time to produce his defence witnesses and documents.

It is stated that after the conclusion of the enquiry proceedings, the Disciplinary Authority considered the whole matter and tentatively decided to dismiss the workman and a show cause notice was issued to him. The workman was granted a personal hearing on 09-10-1993. After considering the submissions made by the workman in the personal hearing, the Disciplinary Authority took a lenient view and passed the order discharging the workman from service. It is wrong and denied that the orders of discharge were illegal, malafide and amounted to victimization. The Proposed punishment of dismissal without notice was converted into discharge. It is stated that the management considered his submissions made during the personal hearing and the order of dismissal was converted into order of discharge.

The management has denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim and has stated that the enquiry was held according to the principles of natural justice and the workman applicant was afforded proper opportunity to defend himself.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has stated that only on the evidence of the Branch Manager, the enquiry officer found his guilt proved.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side

of the workman that Branch Manager produced evidence that he did not post a sum of Rs. 10,000 received on 25-7-1991 and did not post the same in the relative account. He has deleted the entries of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 12,000. The enquiry officer has held that this could not be established beyond any doubt but the same stands proved. As such, while giving finding on charge No. 3, the enquiry officer was of the clear view that allegations of charge No. B could not be established beyond any doubts but he has found the same proved on the ground of circumstantial evidence.

It was further submitted from the side of the workman that charge No. A is also not proved. The Branch Manager has identified the initials of the charge sheeted employee. He is not expert. It cannot be ascertained without any expert evidence whether the initials in questions are of the EPA. The enquiry officer has further mentioned that 20-05-1991 and 28-05-1991 were not the working days for the bank. It has been verified from the records in case 28-5-1991 and 20-5-1991 are not working days, it has not been made clear how the entries have been made on 20-5-1991 and 28-5-1991. According to the sole witness, the Branch Manager, the entries dt. 20-5-1991, 21-5-1991 and 28-5-1991 for Rs. 10,000, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 12,000 cannot be authenticated by the EPA. The E.O. has held that 20-5-1991 and 28-5-1991 are not the working days. In case, these are not the working days, the charge cannot be found proved. The enquiry officer has also mentioned that it has been established that the above entries were superfluous in view of the above charge. In case, the entries are found superfluous, the charge should not be deemed to have been proved. As such, the findings of the enquiry officer on charge No. 1 are also not clear. Charge No. C is regarding not posting of the amounts received by the EPA. He is said to have received Rs. 10,000 on 20-5-1991 and Rs. 12,000 on 28-5-1991. In case, these two days are not the working days, there is no question of receiving cash from the EPA. The charge cannot be proved for lack of defence witness. The charge is to be proved on the evidence of the enquiry whether defence witness is produced or not. The enquiry officer has based his findings on non-production of defence witness and not on the evidence in the enquiry proceedings.

It was submitted from the side of the bank that proper opportunities have been given to the workman applicant and principles of natural justice have been followed. He was afforded opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. Despite all these things, there must be sufficient evidence to find the charges proved. The Branch Manager has been examined and he has identified the initials of the EPA as well as the post of the EPA. The Branch Manager is not an expert witness in case oral witnesses other than the branch officer were not available, the report of handwriting expert must have been obtained

to ensure that the posting are in the handwriting of the workman applicant. The Branch Manager, the sole witness cannot identify the writing and the initials of the EPA as he is not an expert. As such, the enquiry has been concluded very hurriedly and sufficient evidence during the course of enquiry has not been collected. There is lack of proper evidence to hold the EPA guilty of the charges. It is settled law that during domestic enquiry, a person can be punished on the basis of hearsay evidence and technicalities of the evidence act are not to be followed but even then there must be some cogent and reliable evidence on which a person of prudent mind can rely. It was further submitted from the side of the workman applicant that two days of which the posting are said to have been made, are not the working days of the bank so the question of receiving the amount and making entries does not arise. The Branch Manager has identified the writing of the EPA and his initials whereas the Branch Manager is not an expert witness regarding handwriting. In case handwriting is disputed, the report of the handwriting expert is essential or there should be sufficient oral evidence even hearsay evidence that the workman applicant received the amount and did not post on the date mentioned. Even if the amount was found inflated, it cannot be said that it has been written by the workman applicant as there is no charge that he withdrew any money and the account is not his own. The account was in the name of Smt. Neelam Gupta and Shri J. R. Gupta. It has not come in the enquiry why the EPA was interested in inflating the amount of account No. 10435. As such, there is no fraudulent design of the workman to inflate the amount unnecessarily and under what circumstances, the amount has been proved by the solitary evidence of the Branch Manager. As such, the enquiry stands vitiated, it is not fair and it is liable to be set aside. The law cited by the management is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of the State Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri V. K. Beri, Ex Clerk by way of discharging him from service w.e.f. 22-01-1994 is neither just, nor fair nor legal. The workman applicant deserves to be restored to the stage prior to the award of punishment. However, the bank may proceed with the enquiry and give his finding afresh after obtaining the report of the handwriting expert and after giving the workman applicant opportunity to adduce evidence in defence in the light of the observations made above. The observations regarding the procedure of enquiry would be followed by the Enquiry Officer.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. : 02-12-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 53.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 47/02) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/121/2002-आई. आर. (बी-1)]
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 53.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 47/02) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Mysore and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/121/2002-IR(B-I)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated : 30th November, 2004

PRESENT :

Shri A. R. Siddiqui, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 47/02

I Party :

Shri H. D. Riyaz Basha,
C/o Abdul Gaffar Sab,
Agriculturist Masjid Mohalkla,
2nd Block,
Madhugiri

II Party :

The General Manager,
State Bank of Mysore,
Head Office,
K. G. Road,
Bangalore

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section

10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12012/121/2002/IR (B-1) dated 21st August, 2002 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Mysore in terminating from services to Mr. H.D. Riyaz Basha, as a temporary sub-staff is justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled and from which date ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference from the Government it was registered and RPAD notices were taken against both the parties. The first party workman has remained absent despite the services of said notice personally. Whereas, the management has been represented through counsel and it filed a Counter Statement opposing the said reference. The contentions taken by the management at para 2 to 5 of the Counter Statement run as under :

3. The first party was employed as temporary sub-staff on purely casual basis at different branches of the bank whenever permanent sub-staff were on leave or unavoidably absent. He was employed as such in different branches of the 2nd Party Bank as detailed below :

Branch	Year	No. of days worked
Hagalawadi	1981	82
-do-	1993	1
-do-	1994	35
-do-	1995	129
-do-	1996	85
Nittur	2001	87
Chelur	1996	27
Doddaguni	2000	19
Bookkapatna	1984	75

It will be obvious that between 1981 and 2001 he had worked as temporary sub-staff on casual basis only on 710 days averaging 35 days per year. Even the number of days worked during the several years in different branches of the Bank were not continuous but only temporary and casual depending on permanent sub-staff of the bank being on leave or unavoidably absent. It is submitted that the first party had never worked in any branch of the bank for 240 or more days in any block of 12 months warranting his absorption. In such a situation the question of applying Section 25 F of the ID Act does not arise for consideration. In fact, the first party workman was called for interview for selection to the post of permanent sub-staff but the selection committee did not select him as more merited candidates were selected as against the then existing vacancy which is unexceptionable

in a public sector bank. It is further submitted that the Public Sector Bank cannot be absorbing only its temporary and casual staff all the time for it will amount to denying employment to the deserving, from amongst the public which will amount to violation of articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India, 1950. The Apex Court has squarely disapproved the back door entry into public service, which denies opportunity of recruitment in Public Sector and Government for aspiring members of the public, if temporary and casual staff are routinely absorbed without open competition. The instant reference is liable to be rejected for all the above reasons and the second party prays accordingly.

4. After the Counter Statement filed, the case was posted for evidence of the Second Party Management and it has adduced evidence of one Mr. K. Manjunath said to be working as Dy. Manager in the Industrial Relation Department at the head office of the Second Party Bank. In his affidavit, which has been filed by way of evidence as examination-in-chief, he averred that the first party was intermittently working on Temporary/casual basis at different branches of the bank between 1981 and 2001. He worked at the Hegalawadi branch during 1981, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 for 82, 1, 35, 129 and 85 days respectively. Likewise, he worked in Nittur Branch during 2001 for 87 days and for 27 days in 1996 at Chelur Branch. He also worked at Doddaguni and Blukkapatna branches during 2000 and 1984 for 189 and 75 days respectively. He further stated that the first party has not worked continuously for 240 days or more in any one of the said branches during any block period of 12 months. He stated that in fact the first party was called for interview for selection to the post of Permanent Sub-Staff but he was not selected by the Selection Committee as more merited candidates were selected against the then existing vacancies. Therefore, the first party not being selected on merits, he cannot have any grievance. He could have tried for selection whenever applications were invited for appointment either from amongst the temporary staff who were working with the bank and also from others and having not done so he cannot approach the court for any relief.

5. In his further ex-in-chief MW1 has spoken to the various documents produced by the management in support of their contentions taken in the counter statement as well as in his affidavit. The documents marked during the course of his further examination-in-chief at Ex.M1 to M8 are the true copies of the Attendance Register extract for the period from January 1981 to July 1999, for the period from 1981 to 1986, for the period from March to June 2001, for month of March and April 2001, for the period between January 2000 and November 2000, for the period from January 2000 to January 2003, for the period from August 1996 to November 1996 and for the period from July 1984 to September 1984 marked at

Ex. M1 to M8 respectively. There has been no cross-examination on the part of the first party, he having remained absent before this tribunal despite the service of notice, as noted above. Therefore, from the averments made in the Counter Statement as well as in the affidavit filed by the management witness coupled with the documents marked before this tribunal at Ex M1 to M8, it becomes crystal clear that in none of the aforesaid years the first party has worked continuously for a period of 240 days and more so, as to challenge the action taken by the management in removing him from the service. Had he completed continuous service of 240 days or more in a calendar year particularly during the block period of 12 months immediately preceding his removal from service then certainly he could have challenged the action of the management on the ground that such a removal amounts to retrenchment and in the absence of compliance of the provisions of Section 25 F of the ID Act, the retrenchment tantamounts to illegal termination to be set aside by this tribunal. Therefore, since the first party worked with the management just on casual basis intermittently, and since he has not fulfilled the requirements under Section 25B of the ID Act, the action of the management in removing him from service cannot be said to be illegal liable to be set aside by this tribunal.

6. Further it has come in the evidence of MW1 that the first party was called for interview conducted by the management and he could not be selected on merits and therefore, he cannot question the action taken by the management after having failed to be selected in the interview conducted by the management. The contentions taken in the Counter Statement and the affidavit as well as the statement in examination-in-chief of MW1 also have remained unchallenged and uncontroverted there being no claim statement filed by the first party and there being no cross-examination of MW1 as the first party remained ex-parte. In the light of the reference point, though, the management has discharged its burden in disproving the claim of the first party by adducing oral as well as documentary evidence, it is unfortunate to note that the first party remained absent before this tribunal despite service of the notice, personally.

7. In the result this court has absolutely no option but to hold that the first party fails to establish his case much less his right to claim absorption into service of the management Bank. However, keeping in view of the fact that the first party has been working with the management intermittently and on casual basis for a period of more than 20 years, it appears to me that ends of justice will be met if he was provided with one more opportunity to participate in the next interview to be held by the management for the purpose of selection of Permanent Sub-Staff. Accordingly reference is answered and following award is passed.

AWARD

The reference is dismissed subject, however with a direction to the management to afford one more opportunity to the first party to participate in the immediate next interview to be conducted by it for the purpose of selection of Permanent Sub-Staff of the Second Party Bank. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me, on 30th November, 2004)

A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 54.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 78/01) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/241/2001-आई. आर. (बी. 1)]
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 54.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (C.R. No. 78/01) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bangalore now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Mysore and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/241/2001-IR(B.I)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated 25th November, 2004

PRESENT :

Shri A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer.

C.R. NO. 78/01

I PARTY

Shri K. V. Muniyappa,
Major,
Venkatarayappa,
Kolavanahalli,
Srirampura Post,
Chikkaballapur Taluk,
KOLAR DISTRICT.

II PARTY

The Managing Director,
State Bank of Mysore,
Head Office,
Kempagouda Road,
BANGALORE-560001

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12012/241/2001/IR(B-I) dated 16th October, 2001 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of Shri K.V. Muniyappa, former temporary sub-staff of State Bank of Mysore is justified in claiming continued regular employment ? If so, what relief the disputant is entitled ?”

2. The case of the first party, as made out, in the Claim Statement, briefly, stated is that he worked with the Management Bank as a Temporary Watchman/Peon on casual basis from 7-1-1984 to 22-5-1984 and from 3-1-88 to 30-11-1988. He approached the High Court in Writ Petition No. 9811/93 seeking a direction to the management for his absorption into the service for the said post on the strength of the Union Bulletin No. 18/91 dated 25-2-1991. Considering the facts of the case, the High Court by an order dated 17-9-1996 disposed off the said petition with a direction to the management for including his name in the empanelment and consequently for his absorption, if he is otherwise found eligible. In pursuance of the said order of the High Court, the management once again re-engaged the first party into service for a period of 114 days i.e. from 21-3-1997 to 31-12-1997 and also 111 days during the year 1998; that the management instead of continuing the services of the first party and absorbing him into service, have illegally discontinued his services w.e.f. 17-8-1998. He made several representations to the management to continue his services and also for absorption and since the management failed to consider his request, he initiated conciliation proceedings resulting into the present reference; that the first party is physically handicapped person and he is entitled for absorption in the light of the official memorandum dated 30-12-1980 issued by the Govt. of India; that even otherwise the first party having worked for more than 240 days in a calendar year, he could not have been removed from service without issuing any notice or payment of compensation in view of notice as per the provisions of Section 25F of the ID Act. Therefore, the action of the management amounts to illegal retrenchment as defined under Section 2(oo) of the ID Act; that the first party is legally entitled to continue the service and absorption as Group ‘D’ employee which benefit has been extended by the management to others, similarly situated. Therefore, there has been a violation of Article 14 read with 16 of the Constitution of India; that the first party ever since the date of termination has not been gainfully employed elsewhere and therefore, he

is entitled to the relief sought for, to be granted by this tribunal exercising its powers under Section 11A of the ID Act.

3. The management by its Counter Statement however, contended that the first party was intermittently engaged on casual basis during certain periods depending upon the exigency of the work in the concerned branches and that such a temporary workman cannot be absorbed or appointed on permanent basis except through recruitment by open competition. It is inexplicable as to how the first party did not apply for direct recruitment whenever vacancies arose and applications were invited and had he so applied he cannot obviously have any grievance against the management; that no bulletin can either bind the management or any body can claim any right under any such bulletin unless the first party shows that he has got a right for absorption without going through the direct recruitment process; that the management is not expected to continue the services of temporary casual workmen and to absorb their services when there is no work for such workmen. Therefore, question of management discontinuing the services of the first party w.e.f. 17-8-98 or any other date illegally, does not arise; that even if the first party is physically handicapped person, he could only go through the normal direct recruitment process so that some consideration can be shown to him and he cannot ipso facto insist of absorption into direct service when there is no vacancy or work. The management further denied the allegation of the first party that he worked continuously for a period of 240 days and more in a particular calendar year and that there was violation of provisions of Section 25 F of the ID Act and that his termination amounts to retrenchment as defined under Section 2(oo) of the ID Act. It was also denied that there was any violation of Article 14 & 16 of the Constitution of India in discontinuing the services of the temporary workmen. It was contended that merely because the first party is appointed on temporary basis and was empanelled for such a post he cannot claim entitlement for absorption as Group ‘D’ employee and therefore, this reference is liable to be dismissed.

4. During the course of the proceedings, the management examined one witness as MW1 and got marked 3 documents at Ex. M1 to M3. His statement in Ex-in-Chief is as follows :—

“I know the first party. I know the facts of the case on records. 1st party was working as temporary employee in our bank. He was temporary Watchman-cum-Peon. Attendance extracts are filed for the days on which he worked. Ex. M1 (21 sheets). He was engaged as temporary peon on casual basis whenever permanent staff went on leave. Ex. M2 is the extract showing the working of first party. First party worked 114 days in the year March, 1997 to

December, 1997. He never worked at anytime for 240 days continuously. In 1998 he worked for 88 days from 5-1-98 to 16-8-98. Ex. M3 is another statement. In 1984 he worked for 89 days. The records are not available because they are 10 years old. Payment is made through credit to SD A/c of first party. In any year he has not worked for more than 240 days. In 1988 he was worked for 13 days."

5. The first party on the other hand examined himself as WW1 and got marked 7 documents at Ex. W1 to W7. His statement in Ex-in-Chief runs as under :

"During the period from 7-1-1984 and 22-5-1984 and thereafter for about one month in the year 1988 I have worked as Watchman-cum-Peon with the Second Party. At the end of November month of 1988 somebody from the Head Office of 2nd party asked me not to come for work and that he should come to the work whenever being called by the Management in future. There was a notification by the Management to fill up the vacancies of Watchman-cum-Peon calling for the application and I had in response to that made an application for the said job. The said notification/bulletin was made in the year 1991. There was no interview conducted in pursuance to the said bulletin and my application was also not considered. My efforts to get back the job since failed I approached the High Court with a Writ Petition. The High Court disposed the petition directing the management to provide me the job. I was take back in service on 21-3-97 and worked up to December, 1997 for a period of 114 days. During the year 1998 I have worked from 5-1-1998 to 16-8-1998. From 21-3-97 till I was removed from service in the month of August 1998. I have worked continuously without any break in service but the management issued service certificate only for a period of 100 days in response to the circular issued by the Head Office. They have issued certificate to me for a period of 202 days for the year 1997-98. The management refused employment to me on 17-8-1998 orally. There was no enquiry conducted against me nor any compensation was paid before removing me from service. Thereafter I approached the Labour office and raised the dispute and without work all along. I have produced the certificate as per Ex. W1, for the year 1984, Ex. W2 is for the year 1991. Ex. W3 is for the year 1997-98. Ex. W4 is the Xerox copy of my application in response to the said bulletin. Ex. W5 is the High Court order on my Writ Petition. Ex. W6 is the said Circular. Ex. W7 is the Handicapped certificate issued by SNR Hospital, Kôlar. The copy of Ex. W7 was given to the Management to consider the case I am being an Handicapped man. The management had made permanent services of other 3 employees who

worked subsequent of my leaving the job. In 1991 they are namely Sathyanarayana, Ganesh and Nagappa. I request the court to allow my reference."

6. I would like to refer to the statements of MW1 and WW1 in their cross-examination and the documents marked in their deposition as and when found relevant and necessary.

7. Learned counsel for the first party, vehemently, argued that the first party who was removed from service somewhere in the year 1986 was once again taken back in service on temporary basis under the orders of the Hon'ble High Court in the Writ Petition referred to supra but he was again discontinued from service for no good reasons despite the fact that he was in the service of the management continuously for a period of 240 days and more there being artificial break of service in between. He contended that undisputedly the first party is a handicapped person and therefore, as per the above said union Bulletin he should have been continued in service and absorbed into service on permanent basis, particularly, when his name was included in the panel of the temporary workers under the orders of the High Court in the said Writ Petition. He submitted that the removal of the first party from service without any enquiry and without the compliance of the provisions of Section 25 F amounts to illegal retrenchment and therefore, he is entitled to reinstatement with backwages with a relief of absorption into service as a regular employee.

8. Whereas, the learned counsel for the management argued that in the very admissions of the first party not only in the Claim Statement but also in his statement before this Tribunal, at no time he worked continuously for 240 days or more in a particular calendar year and therefore, question of retrenchment under section 2(oo) of the ID Act and compliance of Section 25 F of the ID Act never arose. He contended that though the name of the first party was included in the empanelment as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court and he was given opportunity to make an application in accordance with law for his absorption in service after conducting an interview to be held by the management, he failed to avail the said opportunity and therefore, he now cannot claim any right of continuity of service or absorption into service. Learned counsel, contended that the statement of first party that he had applied for the post by sending an application at Ex. W4 and that he was not called for interview, merits no consideration as Ex. W4 was neither signed by the first party nor relevant columns were filled nor it was received by the bank so as to send interview call to the first party. Learned counsel contended that only because the first party happened to be the handicapped person, he cannot as of right claim regular employment or absorption

into service unless he applied to the post in accordance with the recruitment rules and after having appeared in the interview was found suitable to the post.

9. After having gone through the records, I find substance in his arguments. First of all the contention of the first party that he worked continuously with the management for a period of 240 days and more in a calendar year preceding his termination of services and therefore, the action of the management amounts to retrenchment under section 2(00) of the ID Act and that there being no compliance of the provisions of Section 25 F of the ID Act, his termination is illegal, has got no substance. At para 1 of the Claim Statement itself as noted above, it is stated that he worked hardly for 4 months in the 1984 i.e. From 7-1-84 to 22-8-84 and in the year 1988 he worked from 3-1-88 to 30-11-88. In para 2 of the Claim Statement he came out with the case that after the above said Writ Petition was disposed of by the High Court, he was re-engaged by the management for the period of 114 days i.e. From 21-3-97 to 31-12-97 and also for 111 days during the year 1998. Admittedly, he was discontinued from service w.e.f. 17-8-98. In his statement before this court again he stated that after his Writ Petition was disposed of by the High Court, he was taken back in service on 21-3-97 and worked up to December 1997 for a period of 114 days during the year 1998 and he worked from 5-1-98 to 16-8-98. He further stated that though he worked continuously from 21-3-97 till the month of August 1988. He was removed from service and was given a certificate by the management only for a period of 100 days in response to the circular issued by the head office.

10. On the point of period of service rendered by the first party with the management as seen above, the management has also produced before this tribunal extract of Attendance Register and this evidence for the management again would disclose that the first party having been engaged on casual basis as a Watchman-cum-Peon never worked continuously for a period of 240 days and more in any of the calendar year much less in a calendar year immediately preceding to his removal from service. As noted above, the very averments made in the Claim Statement and the statement of the first party referred to supra and in the light of the statement of MW1 coupled with the documents marked on behalf of the management as extract of attendance register, it is very much evident and abundantly clear that neither in the year 1984 nor in the year 1988, the first party worked continuously for a period of 240 days and more. He also did not work continuously for the above said period either in the year 1997 or in the year 1998. Keeping in view of the admitted fact that he was being engaged by the management on a casual and temporary basis when ever

there was an exigency of the work available, it just cannot be said that the break in service occurred during the period first party worked under the management was an artificial break and therefore, ignoring the said break he must be presumed to work continuously for a period of 240 days and more in a calendar year preceding discontinuation of his services. This being the position. The contention of the first party that the action of the management discontinuing his service tent amounts to retrenchment as defined under Section 2(00) of the act and that non compliance of provision of Section 25 F of the Act make the said action of the management illegal and entitling the first party the relief of reinstatement, backwages etc. has no substance. Now the next question to be considered would be as to whether the directions issued by the High Court in the said Writ Petition have been complied with by the management and whether the first party availed the opportunity of getting him selected by the management after his name having been empanelled in the list of temporary workers. In the operative portion, the orders of the Hon'ble High Court in the said Writ Petition at para 5 run as under :—

“Following the aforesaid decision, this petition is disposed of directing respondents 1 & 2 to consider the case of the petitioner for including his name in the empanelment and for the consequent absorption if he is otherwise entitled, within a period of six months from the date of receipt of this order”

11. Therefore, as per the above said directions the management was directed to include the name of the first party in the empanelment and for the consequent absorption if he was otherwise entitled within the period of 6 months from the date of receipt of the said order. It is not in dispute that pursuant to the direction of the Hon'ble High Court, the name of the first party was empanelled in the list of temporary workers. Now the question arises as to whether the first party was denied the absorption in the service despite the fact that he was otherwise entitled to the said relief. It is the case of the management that such a temporary worker whose name finds place in empanelment will be given opportunity to submit his application in response to the notification issued by the management and to participate in the interview and after interview, if he was found suitable, he will be selected. It is the further case of the management that despite such a notification inviting the applications of the temporary workers, the first party did not send his application and in the result, was called for interview and has not been selected when vacancy arose.

12. Whereas, the first party in his statement before this tribunal referred to supra came out with a version that there was a notification issued by the management to

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fill up the vacancies of Watchman-cum-Peon calling for the application and he had responded with an application for the said job. He further stated that the said notification/bulletin was made in the year 1991 and that there was no interview conducted in pursuance to the said bulletin and his application was not considered. In his further examination-in-chief he stated that Ex. W4 is the Xerox copy of the aforesaid application. In his cross-examination the first party stated that Ex. W4 was forwarded to the bank by him through the Union Secretary and he further added to say that he had given one copy of Ex. W4 to the bank also but the Manager did not give him the acknowledgement. In his further cross-examination when he was confronted with the said application he was admitted that columns of Page 2 in the said application are left blank. In the last sentence of his cross-examination he also admitted that Ex. W4 does not bear his signature at a relevant place marked as Ex. W4A. Earlier to that he denied the suggestion for the management that no application was forwarded to the bank by the Union Secretary. Therefore, in the light of this background, it is to be seen whether the first party made an attempt to get himself selected through the proper procedure being adopted by the management, his name being included in the empanelment i.e. list of temporary workers. Undisputedly, there was a notification/bulletin issued by the management inviting the applications of the temporary workers in the said empanelment and it is the case of the first party that he had also applied in response to the said notification. As seen above if we look into the statement of first party as well as the very application at Ex. W4 one has to attach due weight to the argument advanced for the management that neither the management received the original of the said application nor the said application was in a proper format duly filled in. As, seen from the statement of first party as well as the columns on the reverse of the application they have been left blank without making any necessary entries in those columns. Strange enough, undisputedly, the said application does not bear the signature of the first party at the place meant for it (that portion in the application has been marked as per Ex. W4).

13 As seen above, in his statement in cross-examination, first party says that he forwarded his original application through Union Secretary and also gave a copy of the said application to the Bank. Undisputedly there is no acknowledgement from the bank for having delivered the application. There is again nothing to be borne out from Ex. W4 that it was forwarded to the bank through Union Secretary. If the application was to be forwarded to the bank through Union Secretary then certainly, it must have atleast borne the signature of the Union Secretary.

Therefore, the contention of the first party that he in fact applied for the job as per the norms laid down by the bank but his application was not considered, seems to be without any basis lacking the proof. The management under the directions of the High Court was obliged to include the name of the first party in the empanelment and then to consider his case if he was found otherwise eligible for absorption in service. As seen above, the management performed its duty in obeying the directions of the Hon'ble High Court but unfortunately the first party did not act diligently in availing the opportunity of being selected as per the norms and rules of the bank meant for the said purpose. For the default he committed, he must blame himself and not the management. Merely because the first party happened to be handicap which fact is not disputed by the management and is proved in a medical certificate marked before this tribunal at Ex. W7 showing percentage of disability to the extent of 50%, the first party ipso facto does not get any right for absorption into the service of the management. It was rightly contended by the management that had he applied for the post in response to the notification issued by the management and appeared in the interview then the selection committee certainly would have considered his case as a person handicapped. Since he failed to apply for the job itself, much less, giving an interview, there was no occasion as such available to the Selection Committee to consider his case. In the result and for the foregoing reasons this court is left with no alternative but to hold that reference merits no consideration.

14. Further, taking into account the fact that the first party is a handicapped person and has been in the management since a very long time as a casual worker and the fact that his name has already been found in empanelment (list of temporary workers prepared by the management) it appears to me that ends of justice will be met if he is given one more opportunity to participate in the next interview proceedings to be held by the management. Hence the reference is answered accordingly with the following Order.

ORDER

The management is directed to provide one more opportunity to the first party in the immediate next interview to be held by it for the purpose of selection of temporary/casual workers as a sub-staff and to consider the case of the first party under the norms and rules prescribed for the said purpose. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 25th November 2004).

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 55.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार देना बैंक के प्रबंधन के संयुक्त नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 07-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/180/2001-आइ. आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 55.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 7/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Dena Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 07-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/180/2001-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated, 29th November, 2004

PRESENT :

Shri A. R. Siddiqui, Presiding Officer

C. R. NO. 7/02

I PARTY :

Shri D. N. Narase Gowda,
No. 11/1, 1st Cross,
15th Main, Srinagar,
Bangalore-560052

II PARTY :

The Managing Director (Dena Bank),
Sona Towers, 1st Floor,
71, Millers Road,
Bangalore-560052

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute

vide Order No. L-12012/180/2001/IR (B-II) dated 24th January 2002 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of Dena Bank is justified in dismissing Shri D. N. Narase Gowda, Clerk from the services of the Bank ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. The case of the first party on merits (pleadings on the point of validity and legality or otherwise of Domestic Enquiry dropped as finding on the said point is given separately) is that he joined the services of the management bank as a Subordinate Staff on 1-4-72 and then was promoted to the grade of Clerk w.e.f. 1-11-1980. He had put in more than 26 years of service having an excellent record through out that the management bank placed the first party under suspension w.e.f. 27-10-95 on the allegation that he had stolen and fraudulently encashed the cheques deposited for collection and had made false entries in the relevant saving ledgers to cover up the acts; that thereafter even before issuing the charge-sheet, the management had recovered the amount covered by the cheques from the EPF loan amount of the first party; that after the recovery of said amount, the management issued the charge-sheet dated 26-2-1996 alleging that the first party received 4 cheques aggregating the amount of Rs. 14565 for collection whereas after the receipt of the cheques, he had deliberately with mala fide intention of defrauding the bank, did not specially cross them, nor entered in clearing register but stolen them and encashed them from the drawee bank and also made the false credit entries in the relevant Saving Bank Ledgers Account Folios and forged the initials of checking officials etc; that the first party submitted his explanation dated 18-3-1996 denying the aforesaid allegations and the management not being satisfied with his explanation, conducted the Domestic Enquiry and ultimately on the basis of the enquiry findings, dismissed him from service by the impugned punishment order after having afforded the opportunity of personal hearing on 19-6-1998. His appeal against the dismissal order was rejected for no good reasons. In the rest of the Claim Statement, the first party also commented upon the oral and documentary evidence produced by the management contending that it was not legal and sufficient enough to hold him guilty of charges, more particularly, in view of the fact that the management had already recovered the entire amount covered under the aforesaid cheques with interest from the EPF loan amount on 21-9-95 itself much before issuing the charge-sheet.

3. At para 10 of the Claim Statement, the first party submitted that the punishment of dismissal imposed on him is very severe, harsh and disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct leveled against him, having

due regard to his past unblemished 26 years of service, more so, management was very much lenient in the cases of the officers Shri Achrekar working in Mumbai and Shri J. P. Sharma, working in Delhi who were dismissed from the service by the Disciplinary Authority and came to be reinstated in service by the Appellate Authority. At para 11, it was contended that during the pendency of the reference on hand, there has been a settlement dated 10-4-2002 between the management of 52 A-Class Banks including the Second party bank represented by the Indian Banks Association and their workmen represented by the All India Bank Employees Association etc. and as per the above said settlement two new punishments have been incorporated for the gross misconduct committed by the workman and as per the clause 6(b) of the said settlement punishment provided is removal from the service with superannuation benefits i.e. Pension/Provident Fund and Gratuity as per clause 6(c) punishment of compulsory retirement with superannuation benefits has been introduced. Therefore, since the above said settlement has come into force during the pendency of the proceedings, the first party is entitled for the benefits arising out of the said settlement.

4. The management however, by its Counter Statement asserted and maintained to say that for the aforesaid misconduct committed by the first party, a detailed Domestic Enquiry was conducted against him and the Enquiry Officer after having taken into consideration the oral and documentary evidence placed before him, rightly recorded his findings holding the workman guilty of the aforesaid charges of misconduct. It was contended that the Enquiry Report was furnished to the first party with a proposed punishment of dismissal and after giving an opportunity of personal hearing and taking into consideration the reply given by him, the management, rather, the Disciplinary Authority keeping in view the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party, legally and rightly upheld the proposed punishment of dismissal. It was contended that the appeal preferred by the first party against the impugned order was again rightly dismissed by the Appellate Authority. It was further contended that the punishment of dismissal is quite proportionate and incommensurate to the gravity of misconduct committed by the first party irrespective of the fact that he had unblemished service records and that the amount misappropriated in question was recovered from the first party even before issuing the charge sheet. Therefore, the management requested the court to dismiss the reference.

5. Keeping in view the respective contentions of the parties on the point of validity, legality or otherwise of the enquiry proceedings, this court framed a preliminary issue on the said point and called upon the parties to lead their respective oral and documentary evidence. When the matter was posted for evidence to

led on behalf of the management, the learned counsel for the first party filed a memo conceding the fairness of the enquiry proceedings, reserving his right to challenge the enquiry findings and the findings of the Disciplinary Authority on the point of punishment. Therefore, in the light of the said memo, the issue raised on the point of Domestic Enquiry was answered in favour of the management holding that enquiry held against the first party was fair and proper and case came to be posed for hearing on perversity of the findings.

6. After having heard the learned counsels for the respective parties, the award is being passed. Learned counsel for the management in his argument submitted that the Domestic Enquiry conducted against the first party having been held fair and proper, the only question to be dealt with would be with regard to the perversity of the findings of the Enquiry Officer and since no fault has been found with the findings of the Enquiry Officer, much less being pointed out on behalf of the first party, the only conclusion to be drawn would be that the charge of misconduct against the first party has been proved and he is liable to be punished. It was argued that keeping in view the gravity of the misconduct i.e. misappropriation of the funds of the Second Party bank in the manner alleged in the charge sheet, the punishment of dismissal was quite proportionate and that no undue sympathy can be shown to the first party. It was contended that the past record of the first party is nothing to do with the misconduct committed by him. Whereas, learned counsel for the first party submitted that the punishment of dismissal was very severe and harsh, particularly, in the light of the fact that no misconduct much less of the nature of the misconduct on hand committed by the first party, was committed by him during his long service of 26 years. Therefore, the learned counsel submitted that keeping in view the meager amount of Rs. 14,000 and odd said to have been misappropriated by the first party and his past excellent service record, this court under its discretionary powers vide Section 11A of the ID Act can take lenient view modifying the aforesaid punishment into the punishment of Compulsory Retirement or removal from service with superannuation benefits such as Pension, Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. in the light of the aforesaid settlement came into force during the course of present proceedings.

7. On going through the records, the oral and documentary evidence brought on record before the Enquiry Officer, the findings recorded by him, proceedings of the personal hearing, the explanation offered by the first party, the impugned punishment order passed by the Disciplinary Authority and also the order passed by the Appellate Authority, I find very much substance in the arguments advanced for the management that the charges of misconduct leveled against the first party have been proved by sufficient and legal evidence

and therefore, it cannot be said that it was a case of 'no evidence' or 'insufficient evidence' not to sustain the findings of the Enquiry Officer. A close reading of the findings of the Enquiry Officer would reveal that he has taken pains in analyzing and in appreciating the oral evidence in the statement of MW1 and as many as 25 documents marked during the course of enquiry at Ex. MEX-1 to 25. He has dealt it separately in detail and scrutinized the evidence brought before him on the charges leveled against the first party detailed in the charge-sheet issued to him and assigned very clear and cogent reasonings based on the evidence pressed into service by the management. He had come out with a clear finding that the charges of misconduct against the first party have been proved beyond any shadow of doubt. Based on the findings of the Enquiry Officer, the Disciplinary Authority had no alternative but to hold that the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer which were very much supported by the evidence as well as valid reasonings. The various grievances made out by the first party during the course of appeal as could be seen from the appellate order have been thoroughly discussed and sufficient reasonings are given rejecting almost all the contentions raised by the first party in challenging the findings of the Enquiry Officer as well as the order of Disciplinary Authority. Therefore, this court has absolutely no reason to disagree with the findings of the Enquiry Officer which are based on oral and documentary evidence and supported by cogent and valid reasonings. Now, the only next question to be considered would be the quantum of punishment. Learned counsel for the management in support of his argument that the misconduct of the nature of misappropriation has been established and the findings of the Enquiry Officer have been upheld, and therefore, this court is not supposed to go into the question of quantum of punishment, relied upon the various decisions of their Lordship of Supreme Court and a decision of our Hon'ble High Court as under :—

1. 2002-I-LLJ 345 (DB)(Kar)
2. 2001-I-LLJ Supreme Court 1330
3. AIR 2000 Supreme Court 3028
4. 2000-II-LLJ Supreme Court 1395
5. 1997 LAB.IC. Supreme Court 2649
6. 1995-I-LLJ(DB)(KAR) 1076

8. Learned counsel for the first party also referred to certain rulings on the point that if any amendment or settlement has been taken place between the parties during the course of pendency of the reference such amendment or settlement should be taken into consideration and also on the point that this court has got powers under Section

11A of the ID Act to modify the punishment imposed by the disciplinary authority if found to be excessive in comparing the gravity of the misconduct alleged against the workman. The principle laid down by their Lordship of Supreme Court and Hon'ble High Court in the decisions referred to supra and cited on behalf of the management, certainly, will admit a very little scope for this tribunal in exercising its power under Section 11A of the ID Act in interfering with the punishment awarded by the management against the workman particularly, when the charge of misconduct of misappropriation of the funds has been proved. Learned counsel for the management however, did not refute the contention of the first party that during the pendency of the proceedings on hand there has been settlement between the management representatives and so also union representatives and as per above said clause 6 (b) & (c) two new punishments have been introduced in the course of misconduct committed by the employees. Therefore, keeping in view the length of service of 26 years rendered by the first party with the management, his undisputed unblemished service records during the aforesaid period, and the amount of misappropriation involved in the case it will not be in the interest of justice to dismiss such a workman resulting into denial of superannuation benefits, which he could have got having retired from service in a usual course. In the result taking into consideration all these factors, it appears to me that ends of justice will be met if the punishment of dismissal is converted into punishment of removal from service with Superannuation Benefits such as Pension, Gratuity etc. Accordingly the reference is answered and the following award is passed.

ORDER

The punishment of dismissal awarded by the management is hereby modified as under : The first party is ordered to be removed from service with Superannuation benefits such as Pension, Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me, on 29th November, 2004)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 56.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 07-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/234/2000-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 56.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 07-12-2004.

[No. L-12011/234/2000-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated : 23rd November, 2004

PRESENT :

Shri A. R. Siddiqui, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 3/01

I PARTY

The General Secretary,
Syndicate Bank Employees
Union,
7/2, 1st main, Sheshadripuram,
BANGALORE-560020

II PARTY

The General Manager (P),
Syndicate Bank,
Head Office,
P.B. No. 1
MANIPAL-576119

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12011/234/2000/IR (B-II) dated 16th January, 2001 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the Syndicate Bank is justified in imposing the punishment of reduction of pay by two increments in respect of Shri S. Umesh, Clerk, Sirigere Branch ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. The case of the first party, briefly stated, covering the merits (pleadings with regard to the validity and fairness of enquiry proceedings omitted there being a separate finding on the enquiry issue) is that while he was working as a Clerk of the Second Party Bank was deputed to their Chitradurga branch to remit cash of Sirigere branch along with sub-staff Shri Prakash on 9-2-93. Along with cash remittance work he was

instructed to take the closed envelop containing certain instructions/letters by the Manager of his branch to be delivered at the Chitradurga Branch. The said envelop was originally meant to be dispatched under registered post but sent through him since he was proceeding to Chitradurga branch on remittance duty; while handing over the said envelope to Smt. Bharath Laxmamma, one of the Supervisory Staff with (first party) was questioned as to why he preferred to bring a envelope supposed to have been sent by registered post. The explanation given by him was not accepted by Smt. Bharath Laxmamma and she started arguing. At this stage, the then Sub-Manager, Shri Devendranath intervened and started talking at high pitch of voice who was known for his losing patience, talking loudly while not listening to others having arrogant nature. A man of such a nature unnecessarily, dragged him into quarrel without knowing what was going on between him and Smt. Bharath Laxmamma. “That in spite of all this Shri Devendranath preferred to lodge a complaint against the first party and the matter was blown out of proportion for the reasons best known to him” that the management then issued a charge-sheet-cum-show-cause notice alleging that first party was shouting at high pitch inside the branch on 9-2-93 at about 2.30 p.m. in the presence of Smt. Bharath Laxmamma and that Shri Devendranath told him not to shout but the first party shouted saying that “this is his tone, he cannot help it, he is the employee of this bank”. “He does not care for anybody, who are you to tell me to talk in a low voice”. The management termed it as misconduct of indecent behaviour on the premises of the bank vide clause 19.5(e) of the Bipartite Settlement. The management further insisted that the first party must admit the misconduct voluntarily with a punishment of stoppage of next two increments with cumulative effect to be imposed upon him; that the charges levelled against the first party could not be proved during the course of enquiry taken place on 1-2-1994 at Chitradurga for the reason that Shri Kotrappa, an advocate who was examined as MW1 for the management as an eye witness to the incident and through his letter at Ex. MEX 3 did not support the case of the management except to say that contents of this letter were correct; that the second witness for the management namely, said Devendranath also did not support the case of the management as according to him he had left the branch at about 2.30 P.M. on 1-2-1994; that Smt. Bharath Laxmamma was deliberately not adduced as witness for the reasons best known to the management whose evidence was quite essential to prove the charge of misconduct and the alleged incident in question. That the letter dated 15-2-93 (MEX 1) which was written by MW3 was not at all there in the branch at the material time on 9-2-1993. Whereas, the letter at Ex. MEX-3 said to have been written by the said Kotrappa was brought in picture on 17-3-1993 nearly after 2½ months of the

reported incident; that the Disciplinary Authority, entirely, relied upon the report of the Enquiry Officer which was found to be perverse one. The submission made by the first party during the course of personal hearing were not taken into consideration therefore, the punishment otherwise proposed earlier was imposed upon the first party. That the written submissions dated 25-6-94 submitted to the Appellate Authority, General Manager (P) Syndicate Bank, Head Office, Manipal was disposed of with a reduction in punishment to "stoppage of next two increments with cumulative effect" which punishment is not only harsh but also unwanted in as much as charges of the misconduct could not be sustained under the circumstances narrated above and hence the punishment is liable to be set aside by restoring the increment that has been stopped with cumulative effect.

3 The management by its Counter statement however, denied the various allegations made in the Claim Statement of the first party and asserted that the above said charges leveled against the first party have been proved with sufficient and legal evidence during the course of enquiry and that the enquiry report submitted by the Enquiry Officer was supported by valid reasonings and the oral and documentary evidence. It was contended that keeping in view the nature of misconduct the first party deserved the punishment of "stoppage of 2 increments in his pay scale with cumulative effect" but on his appeal a lenient view was taken and the punishment was reduced to "stoppage of one increment with cumulative effect" which punishment is very much proportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party. Therefore, management requested the court to reject the reference.

4 Keeping in view the respective contentions of the parties on the point of validity and legality of the enquiry proceedings, this court framed a Preliminary issue, as to whether the Domestic Enquiry conducted against the first party by the Second Party is fair and proper.

5 During the course of trial of the said issue, the management examined one witness MW1 and got marked documents at Ex. M1 to M6 and whereas no oral or documentary evidence was adduced on the party of the first party. After hearing the learned counsels for the respective parties this court recorded a finding on the said issue in the affirmative holding that the Domestic Enquiry held against the first party was fair and proper. Now therefore, in the light of the finding of this tribunal on the aforesaid Preliminary Issue, the only question which arises for our consideration is whether the enquiry findings suffered from perversity and that the order of punishment of Disciplinary Authority/Appellant Authority suffered from any illegality or that the punishment awarded by the Appellant Authority in any

way was disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party.

6. Before admitting upon the merits of case, it is to be made clear that as per the schedule of the reference the punishment imposed upon the first party is reduction of his pay by two increments and whereas it is not disputed by both the parties that the punishment of reduction of pay by two increments was modified by the Appellant Authority and the punishment was reduced to reduction of pay by one increment. Therefore, it is in this background we have to see whether punishment of reduction of pay by one increment imposed by the management was justified or not under the circumstances of the case. Learned counsel for the first party vehemently argued that the charge of misconduct leveled for the first party itself is not being established during the course of enquiry, the findings of the Enquiry Officer suffered from perversity not being based on legal and sufficient evidence. He contended that when the findings suffered from perversity, the disciplinary authority committed illegality in acting upon those findings and imposing the punishment called in question. He contended that the nature of quarrel which said to have been taken place at the time and the date alleged was quite trifle in nature there being some exchange of hard words between the first party on one hand and Smt. Bharath Laxamma and the said Devendranath on the other and therefore, Shri Devendranath was not justified in reporting the said incident holding the first party alone responsible for the incident on hand resulting into Domestic Enquiry and the punishment in question. He further submitted that the punishment of reduction of pay by one increment with cumulative effect awarded by the Appellant Authority was quite harsh and excessive keeping in view the nature of misconduct alleged to have been committed by the first party. Whereas, the learned counsel for the management argued that the charge of misconduct has been proved beyond any shadow of doubt in the oral and documentary evidence produced in the enquiry. He contended that the testimony of MW2, namely, Shri Devendranath speaking to the fact that he/first party not only shouted in high pitch while talking against Smt. Bharath Laxamma but he also misbehaved with him in the manner disclosed in the charge sheet, and this charge was established, was the evidence by sufficient, legal and satisfactory not only to be acted upon by the Enquiry Officer but also, the Disciplinary Authority, he submitted that if for a memo the statement of MW1 namely Shri Kotrappa is ignored though he admitted the contents of the letter in Ex. M3, the statement of MW2 cannot be rejected particularly when the incident in question was not disputed by the first party nor he attributed any motive against the said witness. On the point of punishment, learned counsel submitted that a lenient view has already been taken against the first party by the appellate authority by

imposing the punishment of reduction of pay of the first party by one increment while modifying the punishment of Disciplinary Authority of reduction of pay by two stage. Therefore, no further lenient view is deserved by the first party.

7. On going through the records, more particularly, the evidence brought on record before the Enquiry Officer, the findings given by him and the findings of the Disciplinary Authority, I do not find substance in the arguments advanced for the first party that charge of misconduct levelled against him was not proved and that enquiry findings suffered from any perversity. Of course, as could be revealed from the reading of the testimony MW1 to MW3 examined before the Enquiry Officer which also have been brought out in the enquiry findings by the Enquiry Officer, there is much substance in the arguments advanced for the first party that testimony of MW1, Kotrappa and the testimony of MW3, the then Manager, Chitradurga Branch is not very much helpful to the management to prove the charges of misconduct against the first party. First of all Shri Kotrappa had given his letter with regard to the incident in hand on 17-3-1993 whereas the incident took place on 9-2-1993. Although he stood with the contents of the said letter in his deposition before the Enquiry Officer, he did not speak to the incident alleged to have been taken place in his presence narrating the same manner in which it has been brought out in the charge sheet. A close scrutiny of his statement before the Enquiry Officer would disclose that he was not present in the chamber of the Sub-Manager, MW2 when the first party misbehaved with him in the manner stated in the charge sheet. Statement of MW1 was relevant just for the purpose that there was some verbal exchange between the first party and Smt. Bharath Laxamma when he brought the aforesaid envelop to the Chitradurga Branch which was supposed to be sent through registered post. He uttered no single word to suggest that first party misbehaved either with Smt. Laxamma or with the Sub-Manager, Devendranath, therefore, merely because Shri Kotrappa gave a letter reporting the incident, that too, after a gap of more than 35 days and stood with the contents of the letter in the enquiry, it can not be said that he was eye witness to the incident and his evidence before the Enquiry Officer would help in proving the charge of misconduct against the first party. As far as MW3 is concerned, he was the then Manager of the said Chitradurga Branch, admittedly, away from the branch at the relevant point of time and in his deposition before the Enquiry Officer he was just to speak about the complaint given to him at Ex. M1, reporting the incident. He was not supposed to say beyond that and even if he said it carries no evidentiary value in the eye of law. However, as argued for the management it is very difficult to dislodge or discard the statement of said Devendranath, the Sub-Manager of the said

Chitradurga Branch who was very much involved in the incident hand. The version of the incident he gave before the Enquiry which has been brought out on page 3 of the enquiry findings, relevant for the purpose is as under :

"Shri P. D. Devendranath, Sub-Manager, Chitradurga Branch (MW2), in his evidence, deposed that he knew Shri Umesh, CSE working at Sirigere Branch. He also identified the copy of his letter dated 9-2-93 as the one written by him and also bears his signature. On 9-2-93, MW1 approached him and enquired about the rate of interest on deposits. During such enquiry, he heard some heated argument being exchanged between the CSE Smt. Bharata Laxamma, the then Special Assistant at the Branch. Thereafter, the CSE came to his table, at which time also, he was continuing his arguments with the Special Assistant. At that juncture, I advised him to tone down his voice and also assured to sort out the problem, if any. Agitated by the above, he retorted saying—"This is the tone of my voice, I am an employee of this Bank. Who are you to tell me to speak in a low voice? I do not care for anybody." Thus, he continued his argument in high pitch of voice without expressing his problem, unmindful of the presence of the customers. At that time Shri Kotrappa being unhappy over the incident left the branch. It was at that time around 2.30 PM, when the branch staff left for lunch along with the CSE. He also stated that he stood by the contents of his letter dated 9-2-93."

8. Therefore, on going through the above statement of MW2, it cannot be said that evidence given by him is not legal and sufficient enough to prove the charge of misconduct levelled against the first party. This evidence in the statement of MW2 cannot be discarded for any good reason. First, of all he is the responsible officer of the Second Party Bank and secondly there was absolutely no motive attributed to him for making such a statement before the Enquiry Officer against the first party. Therefore, in the absence of any motive attached to the statement of MW2 and the fact of incident as such not being disputed by the first party, it is very difficult to appreciate the contention raised by him that he was unnecessarily brought in trouble. It is true that said Smt. Bharath Laxamma was the most competent witness to speak to the incident and ought to have been examined on the part of the management but non-production of her as witness, cannot take away the effect of evidence of MW2 who was much more competent to speak to this incident as it was he who asked or requested the first party to tone down his voice and it was he who was misbehaved by the first party in not giving hope to his words rather going a step further in saying that he is like that only and that he does not care anybody.

Therefore, the evidence brought in the statement of MW2 before the Enquiry Officer even if not corroborated by the statement of said Kotrappa supposed to be an independent witness will not lose its significance and importance rather the evidentiary in the eye of law to be ignored and to be dislodged on that count alone.

9. In the result this evidence of MW2 in my opinion is sufficient, legal and convincing to hold that the charge of misconduct against the first party stands proved.

10. Now coming to the quantum of punishment, I find force in the submission made by the first party that for the misconduct of the nature on hand, the punishment of reduction of his pay at one stage, that too, with cumulative effect was very much on higher side not commensurate to the gravity of the misconduct, particularly, in view of the fact that both Smt. Laxmamamma and Shri Devendranath also contributed their mite in blowing the incident on hand out of proportion. She was not very much justified in refusing to take the said envelop which has been brought by hand by the first party to deliver at her branch, particularly, when he has come to the branch on remittance duty.

11. As could be seen from the Statement of MW2 he is also in the nature of raising his voice and that appears to be the reason for retort by the first party. However, first party cannot be allowed to justify his misbehaviour on the ground that MW2 also behaved in the same fashion, he being senior to him in the cadre. In the result keeping of these factors and taking into account the circumstances which gave rise to an incident on hand, It appears to me that ends of justice will met if the punishment of reduction of pay of the first party reduced by one stage is further modified as "stoppage of one increment for a period of 4 years from the date of original punishment Order". Accordingly the reference is answered and following award is passed.

AWARD

The order of Appellate Authority dated 3-9-94 is hereby modified as under :

The punishment is reduced to the stoppage of one increment in the pay of the first party for a period of 4 years w.e.f. Disciplinary Authority's Order dated 4-5-94.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 23rd November, 2004)

A. R. SIDDQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 57.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध

में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/त्रय न्यायालय, बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 60/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/121/2002-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 57.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 60/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 7-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/121/2002-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated : 30th November 2004

PRESENT

A.R. Siddiqui, Presiding Officer

C.R. No. 60/02

I Party

Shri Hanumanthaiah,
C/o Malakka,
Akiranipura Post,
Koratagere Taluk,
Tumkur District.

II Party

The Assistant General Manager,
Syndicate Bank,
Zonal Office,
P.B. No. 9947, Gandhinagar,
Bangalore-9.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/121/2002 (B-II) dated 23rd October 2002 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Syndicate Bank is justified by dismissing Shri H. Hanumanthaiah Clerk from services w.e.f. 3-6-1997 ? If not, what relief he is entitled to and from which date ?"

2. After the receipt of the reference from the Government, it was registered and notices were taken against both the parties. The management in response to the notice, appeared through counsel and whereas the first party remained absent before this tribunal despite the

service of the notice personally. However, opportunity was given to the first party to file his Claim Statement and since it was not filed by him the matter came to be posted for the Counter Statement to be filed by the management. It also failed to do so. In the result the following award is being passed.

3. As noted above, the first party has remained absent despite the service of the notice. Although the reference on hand has been made to this tribunal in the year 2002, the first party made no attempt to know the fate of the reference nor he responded to the notice issued by this tribunal despite the fact that it was served upon him personally. Of course, in the light of the frame of the reference point, primary burden cast upon the management to justify its action in dismissing the first party from his services but this burden ought to have been discharged or the management have been called upon to discharge its burden only in a case when the first party appeared before this tribunal and staked his claim by filing his Claim Statement. It is the first party to file his claim and to make out his case as to how the dismissal on the part of the management was not legal and justified. He having failed to do so, the only inference to be drawn would be that the first party is no more interested in going ahead with the reference proceedings on hand. In the result reference is answered accordingly with the following award.

AWARD

Reference is rejected for non-prosecution. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 30th November, 2004.)

A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 58.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 84/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/108/94-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S.O. 58.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 84/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the management of

Punjab National Bank, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 7-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/108/94-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

R.N. Rai, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 84/94

In the Matter of :

Sh. Ramesh Kumar,
R/o C-1131 Tigri,
New Delhi-62

Versus

PNB,
Connaught Circus,
New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/108/94-IR(B-II) Central Government dated 26-07-1994 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :

“Whether the action of the management of PNB, New Delhi in dismissing Sh. Ramesh Kumar, Clerk from service w.e.f. 1-11-93 is justified ? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled to ?”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman was appointed on 15-11-85 as a Clerk in the PNB having its branch office at Sarvodaya Enclave, New Delhi vide letter dated 21-10-85. That during the entire service period there was not a single complaint against the workman/applicant and the applicant/workman was working with the fullest satisfaction of the management.

That as per the false allegation levelled against the innocent workman/applicant by the management/respondent and customer named Sh. Hitesh Bhatnagar. Sh. Hitesh Bhatnagar made a written complaint to the manager, PNB situated at Sarvodaya Enclave on 31-12-89 that the father of Hitesh Bhatnagar named Mr. N.K. Bhatnagar deposited two cheques (bearers) in his account in the same bank bearing A/c No. 7551 of Rs. 3,000 each.

That in pursuance to the aforesaid false complaint made by Sh. Hitesh Bhatnagar the Manager PNB named

K.K. Dhawan issued a letter to the innocent applicant/workman on 11-2-90 seeking there in the clarification regarding the aforesaid falsely alleged cheques. In reply to the said letter the applicant/workman submitted the reply letter to the Manager PNB regarding the aforesaid falsely alleged cheques stating therein that cheques received on the relevant dated i.e. 31-12-89 the applicant/workman had handed over all the cheques to the Manager as the concerned officer Ms. Mathur was on leave on the same day.

That two preliminary enquiries were conducted by the management, the first one on 18-2-90 and the second on 7-4-90. During the period of two enquiries the applicant/workman was forced and intimidated to sign on the blank plain papers with a plea to tally his signature with the letters of signatures made on the cheques which had been encashed from the concerned State Bank.

That it is further fabricated and falsely alleged against the workman that another cheque stated to be misappropriated amounting to Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand only) bearing cheque No. 954528 dated 22-11-89 was also thrust upon the innocent workman/applicant for which Ms. Mathur, the permanent cheque receiving officer of the bank was responsible for the pilferage of the cheque amounting to Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand only). Even Ms. Mathur was made free from the allegation made against her and in her place the innocent applicant/workman was fixed the fabricated false charges of allegation not only the pilferage of two cheques amounting to Rs. 3,000 each but also the amount of Rs. 5,000.

It is respectfully submitted that Ms. Mathur, the regular cheque receiving officer of the bank was left and the innocent applicant/workman was directed by the bank management without any office order to discharge the duty of cheque receiving. The applicant/workman had to sit on the seat of the cheque receiving counter for two hours only. After collecting the cheques the applicant/workman handed over all the cheques to the Manager alongwith the cheque deposit register.

That after receiving the complaint from H. Bhatnagar the branch Manager Mr. Dhawan lodged a written complaint to the concerned police station on 9-4-90. That on 9-4-90 the management also lodged a complaint against Ms. Mathur on the charge of pilferage of cheque amounting to Rs. 5,000 which has now been put in cold store without any enquiry or any police investigation or any judicial proceedings in respect of the cheque amounting to Rs. 5,000.

That on 23-5-90 the applicant/workman received a suspension letter wherein it was clearly stated that the applicant/workman is responsible for missing of three cheques. Thereafter the applicant/workman received

suspension letter dated 23-5-90. That the false allegation are not on the basis of pilferage of Rs. 6,000 but also of the fabricated cheque amounting to Rs. 5,000. The allegation of pilferage of Rs. 5,000 cheque was against Ms. Mathur.

That without considering the reply to the false undated charge sheet the management conducted the departmental enquiry constituted by V.K. Mehrotra Manager and Mr. Mehrotra conducted the said enquiry without following the basic norms of enquiry and without giving appropriate opportunity to the innocent applicant/workman to defend his cause in the enquiry proceedings. That the workman represented to the Regional Manager that the Enquiry Officer was biased but the Regional Manager did not look into the matter as the Regional Manager had already conducted the departmental enquiry by himself in person throughout the malicious suspension period as and when the workman visited the office of the Regional Manager and had always been asked the workman every time to come after 2/3 days in spite of knowing that the workman is innocent in the matter.

Thereafter the Regional Manager re-examined the complete case carefully and reinstated the workman in his post after revoking the malicious suspension order on 31-5-91 that was passed by the in competent Authority. It is further submitted that although the workman and or his defence assistant was present on 3-7-92, 31-7-92, 26-8-92, 19-11-92 and on 17-12-92 at the time of false, malicious and vexatious legal proceedings instituted due to atrocities on false frivolous and fabricated evidence. And on 17-12-92 the biased enquiry officer forced the workman to sign on the blank sheet of proceedings and did not like of stating the highly deep rooted conspiracy of the management.

The following charges have been framed :

On 31-12-89 Sh. Hitesh Bhatnagar deposited the following bearer cheques for collection and credit to his SF A/c No. 7551 maintained jointly with his wife Mrs. Shalini :

Cheque No.	Date of cheque	Amount	Drawn on
853855	14-12-89	3,000	SBI Defence Colony, New Delhi
853874	27-12-89	3,000	-do-

while working as clerk/cashier at BO : Sarvodaya Enclave, New Delhi on 31-12-89, you received these cheques and contravened the following bank's procedures :

—you did not affix banks crossing stamp partly on the counterfoil and partly on the relevant voucher in lieu of having received the voucher alongwith cheque.

—You did not sign the counterfoil in lieu of having received the instrument.

—You did not enter these cheques in the outward clearing register.

Due to your aforesaid acts of violation of bank's procedures the cheques have been got encashed at the counter of SBI, Defence colony, New Delhi the drawee bank. Thus the bank has suffered a financial loss of Rs. 6,000.

Your aforesaid acts of omission/commission reveal that you performed your duties with gross negligence due to which bank has suffered a financial loss and tantamounts to gross misconduct in terms of para 19.5(j) of bipartite settlements.

You are advised to submit your reply towards the above charge sheet within three days of receipt hereof failing which it will be presumed that you have nothing to say in the matter and the bank will be at liberty to proceed further as deemed fit.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the service conditions of bank employees are governed by the various awards/settlements as amended from time to time. Chapter 19 of the bipartite settlement deals with the disciplinary action against those employees who commit acts of misconduct as defined in the chapter. Bank had taken disciplinary action against Sh. Ramesh Kumar for gross mis-conduct in consonance with the provisions of the above chapter and a fair and proper enquiry was held giving reasonable opportunity to him to place his defence as per the principles of natural justice. The disciplinary authority imposed the punishment of dismissal after considering the matter placed on enquiry record and applying its mind. Opportunity of personal hearing was also afforded and keeping in view the circumstances and the gravity of the charges found established the punishment of dismissal was imposed on Sh. Ramesh Kumar. He also preferred an appeal which was rejected by the appellate authority. Since the action taken by the bank was as per the provisions of the bipartite settlement and principles of natural justice the same cannot be questioned.

One of the customers of the bank deposited two cheques of Rs. 3,000 each dated 14-12-89 and 27-12-89 in their S/F A/c No. 7551 maintained at BO Sarvodaya Enclave Sh. Ramesh Kumar the workman applicant was a clerk-cum-cashier and on that particular day he was receiving the clearing cheques. While receiving these cheques he contravened the bank's procedures as under :

- (1) the workamn applicant did not affix bank's crossing stamp partly on the counter-foil and partly on the receiving vouchers as is the

practice in lieu of having received the cheques. He did not also sign the counter-foil in lieu of having received the instruments.

- (2) The workman applicant did not enter these cheques in the outward clearing register. These were salary cheques and when the account holder checked his account with the branch he found that the proceeds of these cheques had not been credited to his account and accordingly he lodged a complaint. These were bearer cheques and it was found that the same had been encashed at the counter of SBI, Defence colony the drawee bank.

In view of the above he was placed under suspension w.e.f. 23rd May 1990. However on reviewing his case based on his representation the suspension orders were revoked vide order dated 31-5-91 reserving the right of the management to take disciplinary action against him in the said matter.

Thereafter the workman applicant was served with a charge sheet for contravening the bank's procedure as stated above. Since no trial had commenced even after one year of suspension, it may be added that an FIR was lodged by the bank regarding the pilferage of these two cheques. The reply to the charge sheet submitted by the workman applicant was not found satisfactory by the disciplinary authority and accordingly enquiry was constituted to look into the truth of the allegations levelled against the workman applicant. It may be mentioned that the charge sheet was issued after awaiting the outcome of the Police investigations on the FIR lodged and when it was found that even after a lapse of one year there was no progress charge sheet was issued and enquiry committee was constituted on 4-12-91.

During the enquiry it was found that Sh. Ramesh Kumar remained absent on most of the dates without information and on one particular date i.e. 17-12-92 he left the venue of the enquiry without signing the proceedings for the day. Out of the 14 dates of enquiry he remained absent on 8 dates.

In the written statement, the management has denied that the Enquiry Officer was prejudiced and sufficient opportunity has not been given to the workman applicant. He has not been afforded ample opportunity to defend himself.

The claimant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has reiterated the averments of his claim. Both the parties have adduced evidence and the award is given on the entire evidence i.e. evidence added during enquiry and evidence adduced in the court.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side

of the workman applicant that he was not given proper opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses of the management. He was not afforded opportunity to defend himself. He was acquitted from the trial court. The chargesheet has been issued on false and vague allegations. The same alleged conduct was performed by Smt. Pushp Lata but no action was taken against her. The workman belong to scheduled caste-so in order to harass him, the management has conducted the enquiry when final report was submitted to the court. There is no question of conduct of domestic enquiry. The management respondent should honour the verdict of the court. It was further submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant worked as clerk/cashier and while working on clearing seat at Branch Office, Sarvodaya Enclave, New Delhi on 31-12-1989, he received two cheques for Rs. 3,000 each drawn on the State Bank of India, Defence Colony, New Delhi for collection in the S.P. Account No. 7551 of Shri Hitesh Bhatnagar and Smt. Shalini Bhatnagar. He affixed the Bank's crossing stamp partly on the counter foil on the relevant voucher in lieu of having received the voucher alongwith the cheques. He did not sign the counterfoil for having received the instruments. He did not enter cheques the outward clearing register. He got both the cheques encashed from the State Bank of India and thus, caused loss to the bank of Rs. 6000. An enquiry was instituted. The enquiry officer submitted his report on 12-6-1993. The workman applicant was held guilty.

It was further submitted that the enquiry was held on 14 different dates from 21-01-1992 to 04-03-1993. The workman applicant remained absent on 9 different dates. Sometimes, he left the venue of enquiry. Sometimes he was present but his D.R. was not present. The Manager of the Branch lodged a written complaint to the concerned police station on the basis of which an FIR No. 359/90 under Section 409 and 420 IPC was registered against him.

That on 31-7-1992, the workman made some unauthorised remarks in the enquiry register (on page 5 and on 17-12-1992, he refused to put his signature.)

My attention was drawn to 1967 (3) DLT 567, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has held that when a party intends or attempts to stultify the enquiry and his attitude is one of the complete non-cooperation, it was not necessary for the Board of Enquiry to give any notice of further stages of the proceedings of the enquiry.

In AIR 1962 SC 1344, it has been held that the strict rules of the law of evidence are not applicable in an enquiry and when the workman applicant declines to take in the proceedings and fails to remain present, the enquiry officer can proceed *ex parte*. Shri Ramesh Kumar has filed several writ petitions against suspension and for interim bail for full wages and allowances but he got no relief.

My attention was drawn to (1997) 11 SCC 361. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that in case the workman applicant has been acquitted from the criminal charges, the domestic enquiry is not nullified. In the case of clear cut acquittal, the judgement of the court should be honoured but in case benefit of doubt has been given or the accused has been released on technical grounds, then the validity of the domestic enquiry cannot be interfered with. The same view has been expressed in 1999 1 LLJ 1313.

My attention was drawn to Civil Appeal No. 1377/2002 of UCO Bank, Chandigarh. Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that everyone expects higher standards of honesty and integrity if a person is employed in banking activities and if there is embezzlement, that is serious charge and if it is proved, the workman/applicant must be dismissed.

It was submitted from the side of the management that on 13-7-1992, the CSE was present and the DR was absent so the case was adjourned on 26-08-1992. On 26-08-1992, the DR was present and the CSE was absent. On 21-09-1992, the hearing was adjourned at the request of the CSE. On 27-10-1992 and 13-11-1992, the proceedings was adjourned at the request of the CSE. On 19-11-1992, the DR was present but the CSE was absent. On 17-12-1992, the CSE was present but the DR was absent. On 02-02-1993, the enquiry officer proceeded *ex parte*. This indicates that the workman/applicant had sought 7 adjournments and it has been held by the E.O. that he wilfully and without any cogent reasons absented himself and attended the proceedings on three occasions only and on all the three occasions, his attitude was non-cooperative. Though he was present yet he sought adjournments on one pretext or the other.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that enquiry has been concluded and he was not given opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses of the management. It has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1999 1 LJ 1313 that acquittal of the delinquent officer by criminal court will not preclude departmental proceedings. Different standards of proof are required for proving the charge. In criminal case, the charge is to be proved by the standard of proof beyond reasonable doubt but in departmental proceedings, the charge is proved by preponderance of the probabilities. However, there is settled law by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that if there is clear cut acquittal on the set said of facts from the trial court, the judgement of the trial court should be honoured in the departmental enquiry.

It was submitted from the side of the management that in the instant case, there is no clear cut acquittal. No judgement has been filed on the record to show that there was clear cut acquittal. It was submitted from the side of the management that he was acquitted on 6-6-1998. I have perused the order of 6-6-1998. There is no judgement on

6-6-1998. The record was not traced so the court did not pass any order and did not find the workman applicant involved in the case.

It was further submitted by the management that Shri Hitesh Bhatnagar, the account holder had filed a complaint that money deposited by him had not been credited in his account and thereupon, the charge sheet was served and enquiry was conducted.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that Mrs. Pushpa Mathur committed the same misconduct but she was not punished. The Enquiry Officer was prejudiced and the management obtained a complaint from Shri Hitesh Bhatnagar in order to harass and punish him. So far as the case of Mrs. Pushpa Mathur is concerned, no paper regarding the same has been filed and the workman applicant cannot take the ground of parity. If no action was taken against Mrs. Mathur, it does not debar the management to take action against him. It was submitted from the side of the management that on 31-5-1991, his suspension order was revoked. Enquiry can be proceeded despite the suspension order being revoked. It was submitted that no handwriting expert has been examined to prove forgery. It has been held by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in case, there is clear cut acquittal, it should not be disturbed. In the present case, there is no copy of judgement of the criminal court. My attention was drawn to SCR 1964 page 556. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that in case criminal charge is pending, the enquiry for that reason alone is not vitiated. It has been held by the Hon'ble Patna High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1963 (2) LLJ 367 SC and 1985 LAB IC that in case, the enquiry was held in violation of the principles of natural justice it is vitiated and in case no chance was given to the CSE for cross-examination, the enquiry is vitiated. From the side of the workman, my attention was drawn to 1959 (2) LLJ 663, 1973 (2) LLJ 462, 1971 (2) LLJ 446, 1989 (2) LLJ 377, 1977 (2) LLJ 163, 1962 (2) LLJ 360, 1952 (2) LLJ 722, 1960 (17) FLR 1959, 1965 (11) LLJ 162, 1962 (1) LLJ page 7, 1964 SC, page 364, 1969 (2) LLJ 89, Madras High Court, 1954 (1)

C/491, 1961 (LJ) 117, 1983 LLJ page 122, 1967 (1) LLJ 270, 1985 (1) LLJ 297, 1981 (1) LLJ 408 AIR 1970 page 299 and a few others law cited in the argument but no copy of the same has been provided. The law cited by the workman applicant are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case. He did not participate in the enquiry wilfully and deliberately so he tried to escape the enquiry and when the *ex parte* enquiry was held, he levelled all the allegations. It is settled law that *ex parte* enquiry is not to be set aside. If the workman/applicant runs away from the enquiry or if he deliberately and willfully avoids the proceedings of the enquiry and as mentioned above, the workman has avoided the enquiry. There is no judgement of acquittal. The *ex-parte* enquiry has been held properly and the workman/applicant has been afforded proper opportunities to cross-examine the witnesses and to produce his own defence but he ran away from the enquiry so the enquiry will not vitiate on the ground. He was posted for receiving the cheques for collection from the outside banks and he received the cheque and got it encashed, so he caused a loss of Rs. 6000 to the bank. It is settled law that such employees are posted at the post of faith and trust and if the faith and trust of the customer is shaken, the bank would have very bad image. So the persons employed on such posts must be honest. In case their integrity is doubtful, they should not be continued any longer in the bank as has been laid down by the Hon'ble High Court. The enquiry is fair, the workman applicant does not deserve to get any relief as prayed for. The law cited by the workman/applicant are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the present case.

The reference is replied thus :

The action of the management of PNB, New Delhi is dismissing Sh. Ramesh Kumar, Clerk from service w.e.f. 1-11-93 is justified. The workman/applicant does not deserve to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dated 03-12-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer